

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

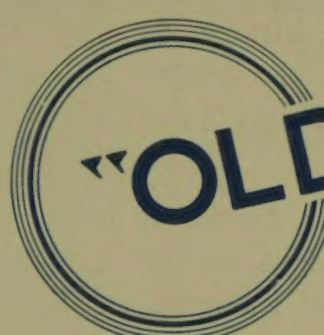


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## SOME OF THE CONTENTS:

COVER DESIGN by A. J. Munnings

R.A.  
IN COLOUR:—

"PEGASUS 1934," by W.

Smithson Broadhead  
"DREAMS AND REALITY AT  
BECHER'S," by W. Smithson

Broadhead.  
"WE MODERNS," Caricatures

by Gilbert Wilkinson

W. G. GRACE

JEM MACE

FRED ARCHER, GORDON

RICHARDS, STEVE

DONOGHUE, MORNING-

TON CANNON

"BOAT RACE DAY, 1874"

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

ROYAL SPORTSMEN—KING

EDWARD, KING GEORGE and

the PRINCE OF WALES

THE GREAT HORSES OF SIXTY

YEARS, by W. Somerville

Tattersall

RACING OCCASIONS

MAKING TURF HISTORY

CRICKET RECOLLECTIONS

AS THEY WERE AND AS THEY

ARE—Great Athletes Then and

Now

A LAWN TENNIS LOG

FOOTBALL—Soccer and Rugger

Reminiscences

THE OUT-OF-DOOR WOMAN,

Victorian, Edwardian and Georgian

THE GOLFER'S PROGRESS

"SPORTING AND DRAMATIC"

ARTISTS

MOTOR RACING IN THE

EARLIES.

SIXTY YEARS OF YACHTING

DOGS, PAST AND PRESENT

A ROWING ALMANAC

MONSTERS

PLAYERS AND THEIR PARTS

THE GREAT STAGE BEAUTIES

PLAYS THAT SHOCKED

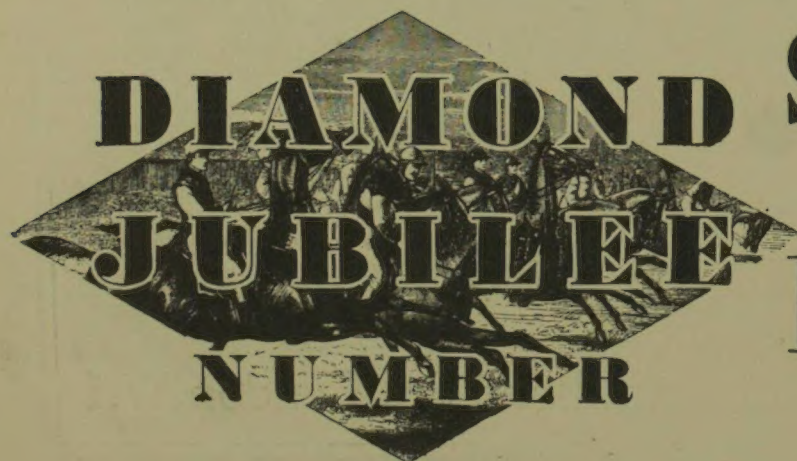
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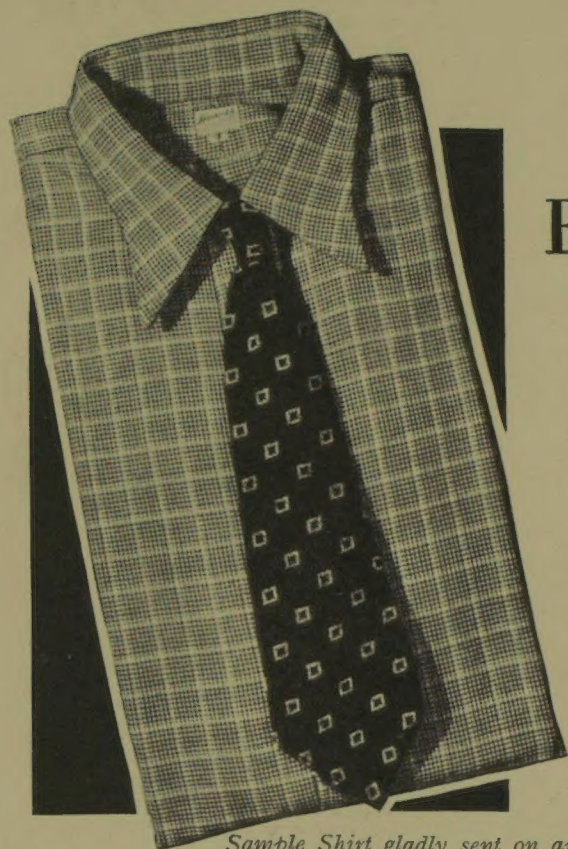


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SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1934.



**"MYSTERY MOUNTAIN," CANADA'S LOFTIEST PEAK: THE UNCONQUERED SUMMIT OF MOUNT WADDINGTON, MONARCH OF THE COAST RANGE, WHICH A SKI EXPEDITION IS TO EXPLORE—A VIEW FROM MOUNT MUNDAY.**

It was lately announced that a new expedition, organised by Sir Norman Watson, Bt., is about to explore the Mount Waddington group of the Coast Range in British Columbia, one of the least-known regions of the Empire. Mount Waddington (13,260 ft.), known as "Mystery Mountain," has within recent years been proved the highest peak in Canada, displacing Mount Robson (12,972 ft.) in the Canadian Rockies. The expedition proposes to cross the Coast Range on ski, by an "unblazed trail," from

east to west. The party also includes Wing-Commander E. B. Beauman, President Alpine Ski Club, as leader; Clifford White, the Canadian mountaineer; and Camille Couttet, a Chamonix guide. They arrived on March 1 in Ottawa, and discussed with Canadian Air Force officials possible aircraft co-operation. Elsewhere in this number we illustrate climbs on and near Mount Waddington, by Mr. and Mrs. Don Munday and others.—[PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY MR. DON MUNDAY. (SEE PAGES 344-345.)]



# THE UNCONQUERED "EVEREST" OF CANADA: CLIMBING ON

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY MR. DON MUNDAY.



SCIMITAR GLACIER, NEAR "MYSTERY MOUNTAIN" (MT. WADDINGTON), IN THE COAST RANGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA: A REGION ON THE ROUTE OF A NEW BRITISH EXPEDITION.

AS noted on our front page, a British expedition, organized by Sir Norman Watson, Bt., has gone to Canada to make the first attempt at an east-to-west crossing, on ski, of the great Coast Range of British Columbia, a little-known and largely untraveled region which offers scope for daring adventure. The monarch of the range is Mount Waddington (13,260 ft.), or "Mystery Mountain," whose still-unclimbed peak is illustrated on our front page. While at Vancouver in 1931, Sir Norman Watson heard such glowing accounts of the Waddington group from Mr. Don Munday—the pioneer climber after whom the neighbouring Mt. Munday is named—that he visited the north-east approaches with Mr. Henry S. Hall, jun., the American mountaineer. Starting from Tatla Lake, (Continued on right.



A 12,400-FT. PEAK ON WHICH A NIGHT WAS SPENT DURING THE CLIMB ILLUSTRATED: MT. COMBATANT (LEFT), WHOSE COMPANION GIANTS ARE MTS. TIEDEMANN, ASPERITY, AND BERRA—A VIEW FROM MT. MUNDAY (11,500 FT.).



THE GREAT CULMINATING GROUP OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN COAST RANGE: MT. WADDINGTON, OR "MYSTERY MOUNTAIN," 13,260 FT. (ON THE RIGHT), MT. COMBATANT, 12,400 FT. (IN THE CENTRE), AND MT. TIEDEMANN, 12,800 FT. (ON THE LEFT).



SHOWING HOW THE CLIMBERS SOMETIMES "BACK-PACKED" SUPPLIES TO AID THE HORSES: MRS. MUNDAY TAKING THE "HORSE FERRY" ACROSS A GLACIAL TORRENT—A TYPICAL SCENE OF TRAVEL IN THE COAST RANGE REGION.



RESCUING A FALLEN PACK-HORSE ON A ROCK-SLIDE: AN INCIDENT OF THE CLIMBING PARTY'S JOURNEY ALONG THE HOMATHKO RIVER, IN THE COAST RANGE REGION, OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

# "MYSTERY MOUNTAIN"—A REGION TO BE EXPLORED ON SKI.

(SEE ALSO ILLUSTRATION ON THE FRONT PAGE.)



THE FOREMOST MOUNTAINEERING PROBLEM IN CANADA: THE THREE-MILE-LONG NORTH FACE OF "MYSTERY MOUNTAIN" ABOVE SCIMITAR GLACIER (LEFT), WITH A 3,000-FT. ICE-FALL—A REGION OF AVALANCHES—THE MAIN PEAKS (UPPER LEFT) HIDDEN IN CLOUD, AND THE 2,500-FT. RISE OF THE SUMMIT RIDGE (RIGHT TO LEFT) MODIFIED BY FORESHORTENING.



PACK-HORSES EMPLOYED ON THE 11-MILE TRIP UP SCIMITAR GLACIER TO THE BASE OF "MYSTERY MOUNTAIN" (MT. WADDINGTON): A POINT WHERE THE PEAKS RISE MORE THAN 8,000 FT. ABOVE THE LEVEL SEEN IN THE FOREGROUND.

Club of Canada, have returned to the attack five times without complete success, although, with Mr. A. R. Munday, in 1928 they gained the lower of its two peaks. The mountain has three glaciers, 13, 16, and 25 miles long respectively, descending 10,000, 11,000, and 12,500 ft. below its summit. In 1932, Mr. Henry S. Hall, jun., of Boston, a member of the British, Canadian, and American Alpine Clubs, tried the inland (northern) approach to the mountain down the Homathko valley, an almost impassable succession of swamps, rock-slides, torrential glacial tributaries, dense thickets and fallen timber, the latter part trail-less. In 1933 he invited Mr. and Mrs. Munday to join his renewed attempt, with Mr. D. W. Brown and A. E. Roovers, of New York, and the Swiss guide, Hans Fuhrer. The party explored an area containing immense glaciers and high, difficult peaks, but found the whole northern face of "Mystery Mountain" swept by frequent avalanches. In a letter to us Mr. Munday himself gave further interesting particulars of "Mystery Mountain." "It has now become," he says, the "foremost mountaineering problem in Canada, as the result of exploration this summer of its formerly more or less unknown northern face and the great peaks and glaciers grouped there. Our party, aided by the Swiss guide, found no route to the still-unclimbed main summit.



THE CLIMBERS' PACK-HORSES, WHICH ACCOMPLISHED A REMARKABLE JOURNEY OF ELEVEN MILES UP SCIMITAR GLACIER TO THE FOOT OF "MYSTERY MOUNTAIN."



A SCENE RECALLING PHOTOGRAPHS OF CLIMBING ON MT. EVEREST: THE CANADIAN EXPEDITION'S CAMP AT THE BASE OF "MYSTERY MOUNTAIN," A LOCALITY WHICH IS IN THE SAME LATITUDE AS LONDON.

The slightly lower summit was climbed by my wife, my brother, and myself in 1928. These mountains rise more precipitously and to greater heights (actual, and also relative to their bases) than the New Zealand Alps; the glaciers are larger; the icefalls are loftier. The Canadian Rockies have no such concentration of lofty peaks, nor of such difficulty. It is unusual for the highest peak of an alpine range to reserve its greatest difficulty for its actual summit. Naturally, it gratified my wife and me to have a climber of Mr. Hall's wide experience confirm our estimate of "Mystery Mountain." Hans (the guide) agreed with us that the usual route up Mt. Robson presents scant difficulty in comparison, and he rated the snow as much more dangerous than in Switzerland. It was Captain R. P. Bishop, apparently, who first recognized the mountain's true height. The official name, Mt. Waddington, is so constantly ignored by the public that I have used "Mystery Mountain." The original Mt. Waddington is a lesser mountain associated with an unsuccessful attempt to build a wagon road up the Homathko River in 1863-4, as stated in the Canadian Alpine Journal, 1929. In a recent letter to "The Times," Mr. R. C. Farrow, who has surveyed part of the region, said it provides a site for hydro-electric power of over 11,000,000 h.p.

THE CLIMBING PARTY ON MT. GEDDES: CROSSING THE REAGCHUND (A TERM FOR THE HIGHEST CREVASSE SEPARATING A SNOW-FIELD FROM A MOUNTAIN).





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

AS I hinted in an article recently, I deprecate all this introduction of murder into private life; the sacred domain into which Lord Melbourne deprecated the tactless introduction of Christianity. Perhaps it is not so much a question of murder in private life as of murder in practical life, introduced by those who have long regarded it as an ornament and an added charm to the ideal or the artistic life; to the life of pure beauty. For I am quite sure there are a great many of my friends who, like myself, write murder stories and mystery stories, who can triumphantly achieve any number of assassinations in the higher world of imagination, striking down princes, prime ministers, judges, and bankers in a way to fulfil all our holiest and fondest hopes, who would yet collapse ignominiously if any one of them attempted the humblest, homeliest, meekest, mildest, and most inoffensive murder in real life. The two types of talent seem to me essentially separate; and if homicide is indeed to become a general human habit of a more enlightened and emancipated humanity, I still hope that the producers of detective stories and the producers of dead bodies will be regarded as two distinct guilds, with different technical tests and social responsibilities.

As it is, I notice a curiously modern and sullen realism beginning to settle on some of the recognised tales of murder, once so gay, innocent, and refreshing. Once our detective art really was almost an unmoral art, and therefore the one which managed to remain almost a moral art. But shades of the prison-house—or, worse still, of the humane reformatory and the psychological clinic—begin to close upon the growing boy and the hopeful butcher of his kind. We are given detailed descriptions of depressing domestic interiors, as if being dumbly asked whether a wife so involved in the washing or the dusting or the spring-cleaning was not eventually bound to murder or be murdered in any case. It is all very well, but I would point out to the sanguinary sophist that the argument can be turned the other way. If it be true that a misguided wife may begin thoughtlessly by doing the washing, and find all sorts of vexatious consequences, possibly including death by violence, so it is equally true that she may begin by using murder as a minor gadget in the domestic machinery, taking death by violence in her stride as a plain, practical solution; and then, after all, find herself involved in a most inordinate amount of washing.

There could not be a grimmer example of this tragedy than poor Lady Macbeth. She had her faults, perhaps, but there is no ground for accusing her of any rooted or aboriginal taste for hygiene. When she was young and innocent, her imagination seems to have been quite unpolluted by the impure image of soap. I

should even hesitate to accuse her of spring-cleaning in the serious, anti-social, and sinful sense of the term. Anyhow, a number of very different birds seem to have nested undisturbed over the main entrance to the reception-rooms; which looks as if she was once a human being, and more interested in spring-broods than in spring-cleaning. Unfortunately, like such a very large number of people living in dark, barbarous, ignorant, and ferocious times, she was full of modern ideas. She tended especially to maintain the two brightest and most philosophical of modern ideas; first, that it is often extremely convenient to do what is wrong; and second, that whenever it is convenient to do what is right, it immediately becomes what is right. Illuminated by these two scientific searchlights of the twentieth century in her

the middle of the night. Who shall say lightly that a murder or two does not matter, when it may lead to the murderess becoming as hygienic as all that?

Sinister minds may be clouded by dark and unworthy suspicions that the views here discussed are not wholly serious; but some of the modern moralists favouring murder, and other simple solutions of social difficulties, are serious with a dry-throated earnestness that no satire could simulate. And even my own lighter prejudices on the negative side are not without spasms of sincerity. I certainly do not like that Religion of Ablutions which has always really been the Religion of Pharisees; even when it masqueraded as the Religion of Anglo-Saxons or the Religion of Muscular Christians. I made fun of it when it was

blindly worshipped, though I have lived to see it too blindly and sweepingly derided, as the Religion of Pukka Sahibs or the Religion of Public School Men. And I know that in its domestic form it can sometimes produce a Puritanism that is very close indeed to Pharisaism. But I should still regard it rather as a symptom of social evil than as a necessary cause of social crime. Miss Miggs will sometimes make almost as much fuss about a spot of grease as Lady Macbeth about a spot of blood. But to infer from this that we are bound to murder Miss Miggs, and that Lady Macbeth was bound to murder Duncan, and that everybody is bound to murder everybody whom he happens to find troublesome for any reason



A "MIRACLE" OF PARIS—DUE TO PUBLIC ILLUMINATION: A "CROSS" THAT SEEMS TO STAND IN THE CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES; FORMED BY THE OBELISK IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE AND THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE L'ÉTOILE WHEN BOTH ARE ILLUMINATED.

An effect which, in former days, would have been heralded as a sign and a portent, resulted in Paris from a freak of public illumination. The photographer witnessed it when he was standing with his back to the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel, in the Tuileries gardens, looking up towards the Place de la Concorde and the Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile. In the mid-distance the shape of the building which temporarily houses the aeroplane flown by the French airman Vuillemin (seen in black in the photograph) gives the impression of an eminence from which the "cross" rises. This "cross" is formed by the illuminated obelisk in the Place de la Concorde superimposed vertically on the horizontal line of the Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile.

groping among the stark trees and stone pillars of the Dark Ages, Lady Macbeth thought it quite simple and businesslike to kill an old gentleman of very little survival value, and offer her own talents to the world in the capacity of Queen. It seems natural enough; to most of us who are used to the morals of modern novels, it will seem almost humdrum and tiresomely obvious. And yet see what a snag there was in it after all!

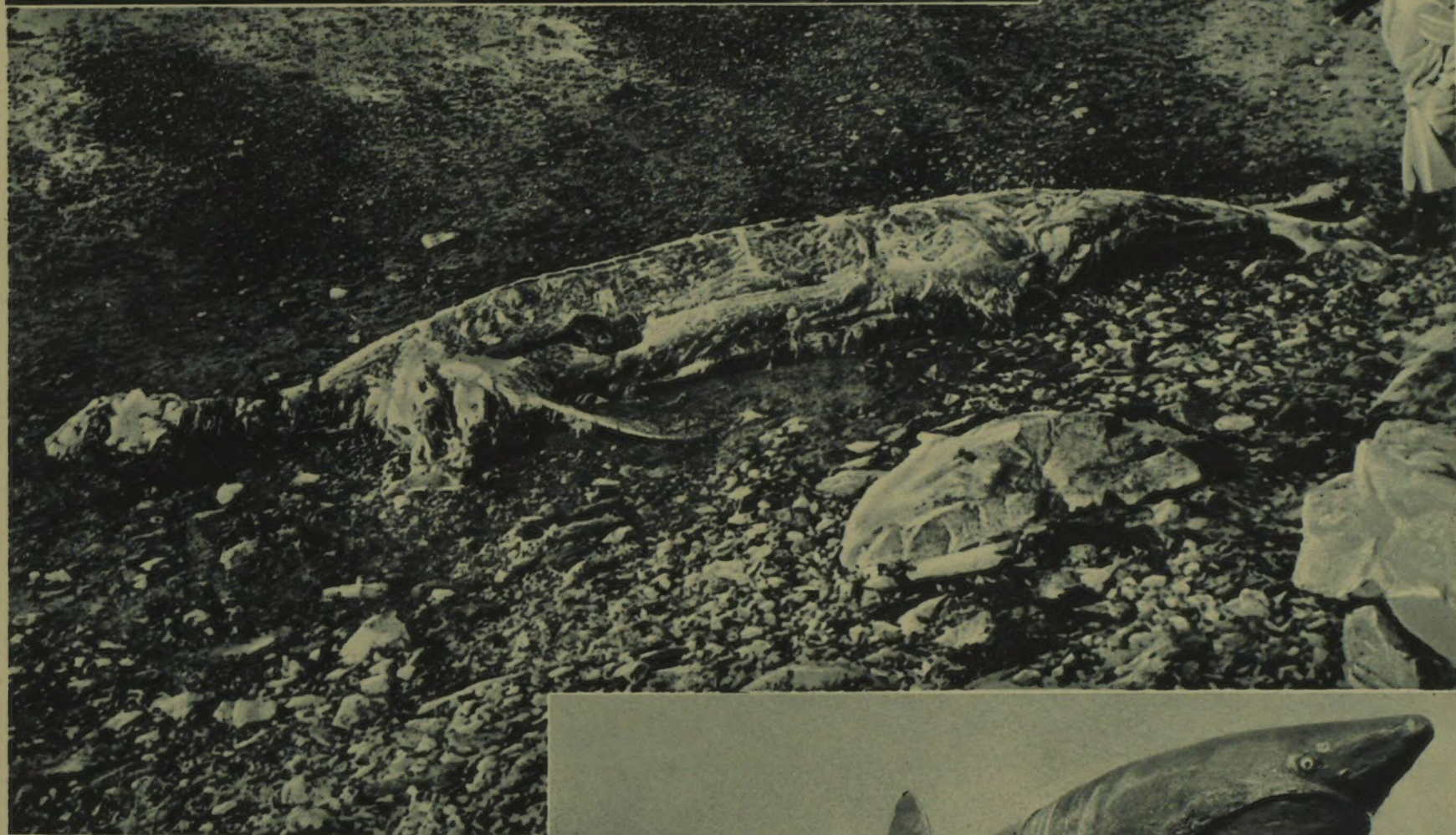
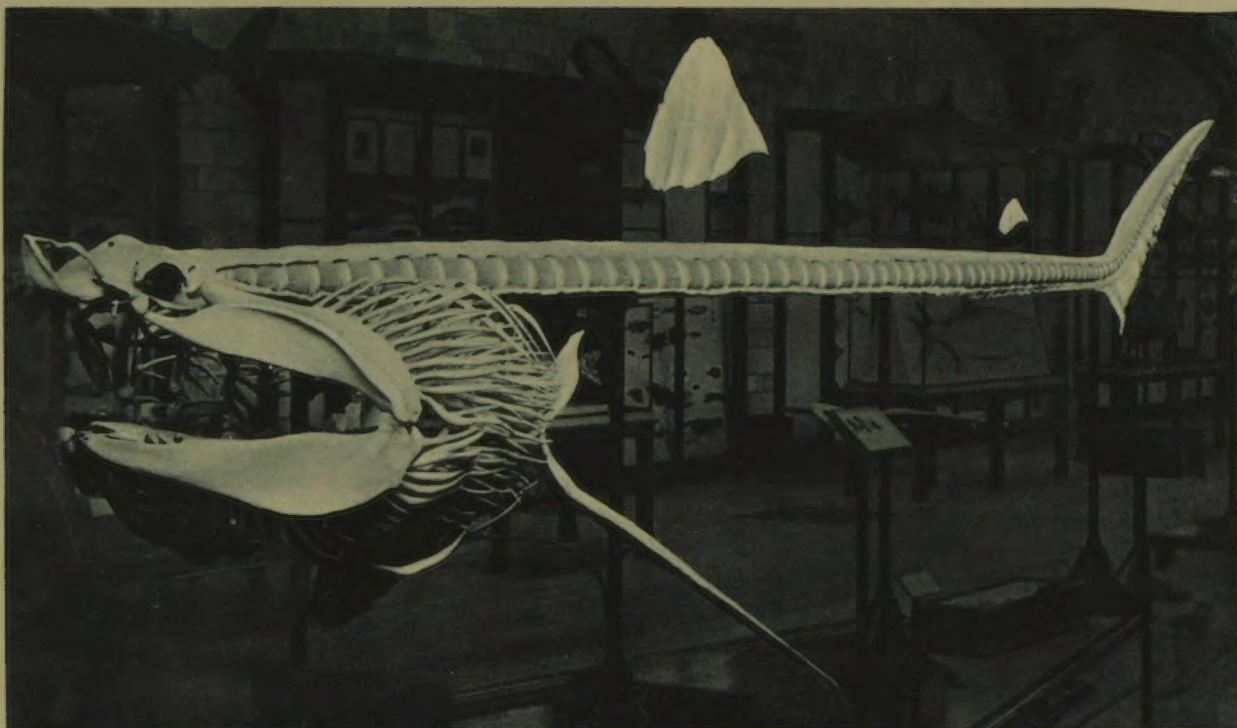
On this one doomed and devoted woman, who had done nothing but a little bit of a murder which she thought little enough of at the time (as De Quincey says), there fell from heaven like the Deluge the deadly curse of Cleanliness. She, who seems never to have known such morbidities before, was tortured with horrid suggestions of washing her hands, and pursued by furies who seem to have taken the form of modern salesmen offering different brands of soap. Those ambitions of the housewife, which seem to the modern moralist so obvious a cause of murder, were, in fact, wildly exaggerated in her case as a consequence of murder. It was the worst doom of the murderess that she wanted to do the washing not on Monday, but at midnight; that she wanted to have a spring-cleaning not in the spring of the year, but in

for any considerable length of time—that is one of the dubious and creeping deductions which are beginning to appear, more or less tentatively, in many of the tragedies published in our time; and I should like to protest against all such savage fatalism, before it becomes more explicit. It is, of course, only the logical consequence, as applied to the problem of murder, of what is now everywhere applied to the problem of marriage. It is the theory that there is no such thing as an intolerable solution of a problem, but only an intolerable acceptance of a problem. It is the theory that nothing can possibly be unendurable except having to endure. It is interesting to see how rapidly and quietly the same ethical spirit is already beginning to work in other fields of thought. It does really seem to me far less fantastic to say that a mania for washing was a mild and merciful punishment for murder, than to say that murder is a just and reasonable punishment for a mania for washing. But, in any case, I protest against that arbitrary gesture of self-ablution and self-absolution with which some characters in modern stories conclude the confession of their crimes; like that weak tyrant who tried to combine the contraries of despotism and irresponsibility by washing his hands when he had delivered the innocent to death.



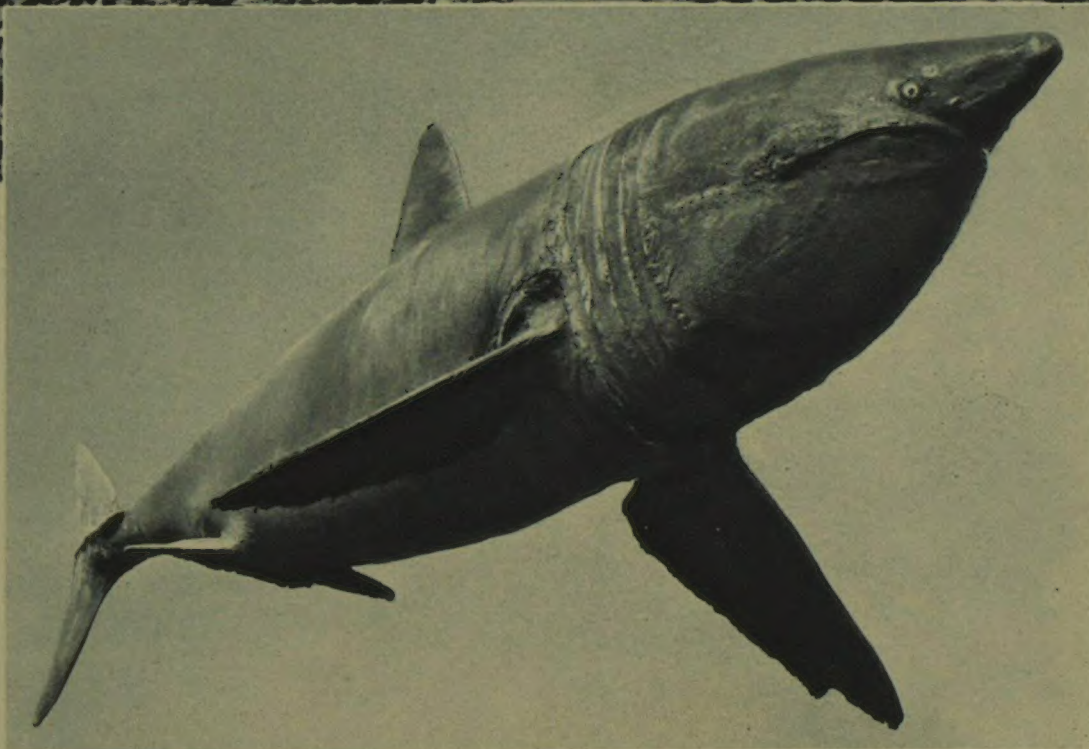
## THE CHERBOURG "MONSTER" PROBABLY IDENTIFIED: A BASKING SHARK?

(LEFT) THE PLASTER CAST OF A SKELETON OF A BASKING SHARK—THE DORSAL FIN SUSPENDED IN THE POSITIONS THEY WOULD OCCUPY; SHOWING THE MASSIVE-LOOKING JAWS AND GILL-ARCHES, WHICH, BEING OF SOFTER CARTILAGE THAN THE SKULL AND VERTEBRÆ, WOULD DECOMPOSE EARLIER, LEAVING A "CAMEL'S HEAD" AND GENERAL OUTLINE SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE CREATURE WASHED UP NEAR CHERBOURG.



THE MARINE "MONSTER" WASHED UP AT QUERQUEVILLE, NEAR CHERBOURG: PROBABLY THE REMAINS OF A BASKING SHARK; SO CALLED FROM ITS HABIT OF LYING MOTIONLESS ON THE SURFACE IN CALM, WARM WEATHER.

A STRANGE marine creature, 25 ft. long, was found on February 28 washed up on the rocks at Querqueville, near Cherbourg. Its body at the time was 5 ft. thick (but decomposition and the effect of the sea at high tide had diminished its girth by the time our photograph was taken); it had a thin neck, 3 ft. long; its head resembled that of a camel; it had two large lateral fins, a dorsal fin, and a tail; and its body, especially at the fins, was described as covered with white hair, like thick horse-hair. Since the creature appeared to be a mammal, the question arose as to its possible similarity with the Loch Ness monster, the identity of which is still undetermined. An opposite view, however, was taken by an authority at the Natural History Museum, London, who, after examining photographs of the creature, thought it was very probably a Basking Shark (*Selache maxima*), a species which frequents the North Atlantic and can reach a length of 40 ft. For purposes of comparison, we reproduce photographs of the casts of the Basking Shark and of its skeleton at the Natural History Museum. It will be seen that a live Basking Shark differs greatly from the Querqueville carcass in girth and in the shape of neck and head. The lack of girth, however, is easily accounted for by decomposition, since, as a glance at the skeleton shows, the shark carries no hard substance below the vertebræ and behind the neck. Moreover, the solid-seeming neck of the complete fish is in reality flabby, and would decompose before the skull and vertebræ; the massive-looking jaws and great gill-arches being composed of cartilage, not bone. If a hand is placed over these parts of the skeleton in the photograph,



A BASKING SHARK: A LARGE, BUT HARMLESS, CREATURE WITH VERY SMALL TEETH, WHICH FEEDS ENTIRELY ON TINY FISH AND INVERTEBRATES STRAINED FROM THE WATER THROUGH LONG, SLENDER, CLOSE-SET GILL-RAKERS; AND HAVING GREAT GILL-SLITS WHICH GO ALMOST COMPLETELY ROUND ITS NECK.

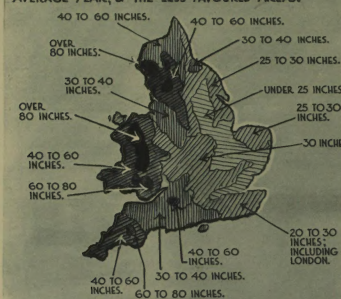
the remainder is very similar in shape to what remains of the Querqueville monster. Finally, the hair that seemed to cover the carcass might well be decomposing muscles; while the fins are made of cartilage and horny fin-rays, and these latter strongly resemble long, coarse white hairs when decomposed. Fin-rays in this state have several times before led to a mistaken mammalian attribution to dead fish.



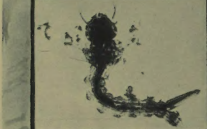
# DROUGHT AND ITS DANGERS: THE PLIGHT OF RURAL

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS, WITH THE ASSISTANCE

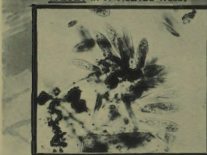
THE AREAS IN ENGLAND THAT RECEIVE THE GREATEST SUPPLY OF WATER FROM THE CLOUDS DURING AN AVERAGE YEAR, & THE LESS FAVOURED AREAS.



MICRO-PHOTOGRAPH OF A TYPE OF ORGANISM NOW SWARMING IN CERTAIN VILLAGE WELLS.



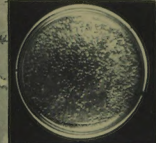
BASILUS IN A VILLAGE WELL.



SOME URGENT PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED: DISTRICTS IN WHICH WATER IS SHORT (WHERE IT IS ABUNDANT).



A SAMPLE OF POLLUTED WATER FROM A VILLAGE WELL.



THE DANGEROUS PLIGHT OF ENGLAND'S WATERLESS VILLAGES.

A TYPICAL EXAMPLE: SHOWING THE WELLS NOW SERIOUSLY POLLUTED.

● HOUSE WELLS.  
--- SEWER.

◆ IN THESE CASES THE WALLS OF THE WELL & THE SEWER PRACTICALLY TOUCH.



NO RUSHING OF SEWER POSSIBLE DUE TO SHORTAGE OF WATER.

IF TYPHOID STARTED IN THIS HOUSE IT WOULD PROBABLY SWEEP THROUGH THE VILLAGE.

MANY WELLS NOT USUALLY USED FOR PROVIDING DRINKING WATER HAVE BEEN USED FOR THIS PURPOSE IN TIME OF DROUGHT.

VERY HARD WATER.

THE DEADLY DANGER OF THE DROUGHT IN RURAL ENGLAND

GROUND-LEVEL.

DEEP CRACKS CAUSED BY THE DROUGHT: RAIN COMING AFTER DROUGHT WASHES ACCUMULATED FILTH INTO THESE CRACKS & GOES DEEP INTO THE SOIL WITHOUT NATURAL FILTRATION.

VILLAGE SEWER, WITH CLAY JOINTS BROKEN BY YEARS OF VIBRATION OF ROAD TRAFFIC.

POLLUTION IN CONCENTRATED FORM, DUE TO THE LOWNESS OF THE WATER IN THE WELL.

TO BE SEEN ALL OVER RURAL ENGLAND: ERECTING A PRESSURE FILTRATION PLANT, WHICH TAKES ANY WATER AVAILABLE, DROSES IT WITH CHEMICALS, CHLORINATES IT, FILTERS IT, & ISSUES IT AS PURE WATER.



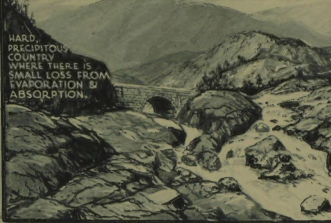
# ENGLAND—SCHEMES FOR ALLEVIATING WATER FAMINE.

OF MR. FRANK TOMLINSON AND OTHER AUTHORITIES ON THE SUBJECT.

THE GREAT ELAN VALLEY RESERVOIRS THAT KEEP BIRMINGHAM (96 MILES AWAY) SUPPLIED WITH PURE WATER.



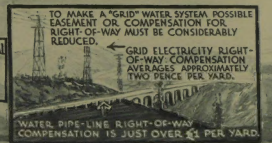
THE WELSH MOUNTAINS, WITH HEAVY RAINFALL & VALLEYS THAT CAN BE FORMED INTO NATURAL RESERVOIRS, WOULD KEEP ONE THIRD OF ENGLAND ABUNDANTLY SUPPLIED WITH WATER FOR EVER.



HARD PRECIPITATION COUNTRY, WHERE THERE IS SMALL LOSS FROM EVAPORATION & ABSORPTION.

A SUGGESTED REGIONAL GRAVITATIONAL "GRID" WATER SYSTEM FOR AREAS NOT ADEQUATELY PROVIDED WITH UNDERGROUND RESOURCES.

WELSH MOUNTAINS. RESERVOIRS.



PROVINCIAL TOWN WITH LARGE UNDERGROUND SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

PIPE-LINES FROM WELSH MOUNTAINS.

SMALL TOWN.

40-INCH PIPE GRID-SERVING VILLAGES.

VILLAGES WITHOUT WATER SUPPLIED BY GRID.

LARGE CITY WITH LARGE RESERVOIR.

LARGE TOWN.

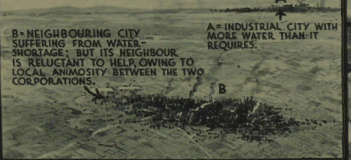
36-INCH PIPE.

TOWN.

30-INCH PIPE.

GRID TO VILLAGES.

REQUIRING GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL.



TAPPING NATURAL UNDERGROUND RESERVOIRS.

RED SANDSTONE AREA—NO SHORTAGE IN TOWNS SUPPLIED FROM THIS SOURCE.

IN THE COLTIE AREA—WHERE THERE IS GREAT SHORTAGE IN MANY TOWNS.

WATER BEARS INTO RIVERS ETC.

NO WELLS IN THIS AREA ARE GIVING MORE THAN 2,000,000 GALLONS A DAY AT PRESENT.

WATER BEARING CHALK, GIVING EXCELLENT WATER, BUT LIABLE TO BE OVER-TAPPED.

DEEP WATER WELL.

WATER STORED AT GREAT DEPTHS.

HAS CLAY.

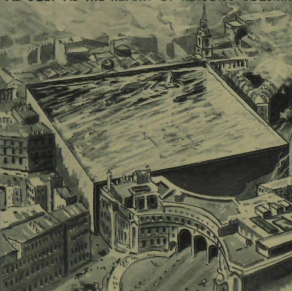
ENGLAND'S NATURAL RESERVOIRS—ON THE SURFACE & UNDERGROUND.



A COMMON SIGHT TODAY IN RURAL ENGLAND: MAKING AN EXPERIMENTAL BOREHOLE TO ENDEAVOUR TO FIND WATER.



LONDON CONSUMES DAILY OVER TWO & A HALF TIMES AS MUCH WATER AS WOULD FILL A TANK AS LARGE AS TRAFALGAR SQUARE & AS DEEP AS THE HEIGHT OF NELSON'S COLUMN.



## PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY: THE PERIL OF EPIDEMICS THROUGH SHORTAGE:

The abnormally dry summer and winter have caused such a shortage of water in many parts of England that it will take weeks of rain to replenish the depleted supplies. Many large towns have suffered severely, and various measures are being undertaken all over the country to "tap" fresh sources, by making experimental bore holes, and by the erection of pressure filtration plants, which draw any water available, introduce chlorine to kill micro-organisms, and deliver purified water to consumers. Many schemes have been suggested to prevent a future water famine. Though a national "grid" system is deemed impossible, regional grid systems, bringing water by

gravity from points where it is always plentiful and through a central station serving surrounding villages, are considered quite feasible—in fact, many such schemes are ready and only require funds and Governmental sanction to be put in hand. There is another side to the drought which has been generally overlooked, and that is the danger to the health of the whole community from typhoid and kindred water-borne diseases: for prominent authorities declare that when the rain comes in quantity the danger of an epidemic is very real. There are scores and possibly hundreds of villages like that shown in our left-hand illustration. Its chief water

## WATERLESS VILLAGES: SOURCES AVAILABLE; AND THE "GRID" SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION.

supply consists of springs and wells. For drainage it has a sewer under the village street and close to many wells. This is always dangerous, but in a drought far more so. Many wells have run almost dry, and, when near the sewer, the pollution is concentrated owing to the low water level. Many wells are not generally used for drinking, but in times of drought any sort of water is used for drinking and washing. For months no water has been available for flushing the sewer, and the drought has split open the ground, so that, when heavy rain comes, all the accumulated filth of the unwashed surface will pass into these fissures and down into the ground

without any natural filtration. Then again there is the danger of milk pollution from farm cans washed in polluted water. Though they be apparently dry before the milk is poured in, even a tiny particle of water may contain a colony of active bacteria, which increase with amazing rapidity in milk. Though we have no wish to appear alarmist, we simply point out possible dangers from lack of pure water in rural districts, and the urgent necessity of some national scheme to provide water in areas where shortage occurs. Water is far more important to mankind than electricity, and if we have a grid electricity supply why could we not have a grid water supply?



## PERILOUS SEAS.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF  
**"SECRETS OF THE RED SEA": By HENRY DE MONFREID.\***

(PUBLISHED BY FABER AND FABER.)

THERE cannot be many white men—if, indeed, there is any other—who have lived the strange, vagrant life of the sea described in this unusual book. The author has identified himself completely with the native life of the Red Sea coasts. "Loneliness in the midst of nature charmed and drew me. There I felt the deep-down forces, that are kept captive and stifled by life in herds, burst forth and come to life. That is perhaps why I live among negroes. These men are different enough from me to form only a part of eternal nature, indifferent and pitiless, like the sea or the desert." The author has carried his preferences to the degree of embracing the Mohammedan faith. The world of which he writes, known to few Europeans, is the unfrequented seaboard of North-East Africa and of Arabia, and the innumerable islands, most of them uninhabited except for a few fishermen, adjacent thereto. These dangerous seas, where reefs, currents, and sudden storms abound, he has navigated in a small sailing *boutre*, generally with a crew of three natives. If the book contained nothing else, its variety of sea-adventure would lend it a vivid interest. The utmost cunning of navigation is necessary in such waters, and one is constantly astonished that this frail craft could have survived so many perils—which, however, were regarded merely as part of the day's work. Shipwreck was often avoided by a hair's-breadth. The following was no uncommon experience: "A seaman called out '*Arde y ban*' (I can see the bottom). Great rocks appeared in the hollows of the waves, by an optical illusion seeming to rise up and at moments to touch the surface. The vessel fell back with the swell on to these rocks, which lay in wait for her as for a prey. Every time we expected the catastrophe, the smashing of the frail, wooden hull, but she fell back on water only to rebound afresh. In reality there was about a fathom of water in the hollow of the waves, though it seemed as though the rocks were emerging. No use bothering about this bottom. We were in God's hands: we could change nothing." When it was necessary to conceal a compromising cargo of arms from pursuers, the vessel was without hesitation sunk, to be raised again later; a hole in her side was patched by the primitive but effective method of inserting a cloth filled with rice, which (it seems) swells with the moisture and hermetically seals

bounding over the waves, and this great speed almost nullified the leeway."

Djibouti was for many years before the war a centre for the exportation of arms to Arabia and to native tribes, and, according to M. de Monfreid's account, the traffic was permitted and even encouraged by the French authorities, whose administration he severely criticises. M. de Monfreid took an active part in gun-running as a private venturer, carrying his rifles and ammunition for

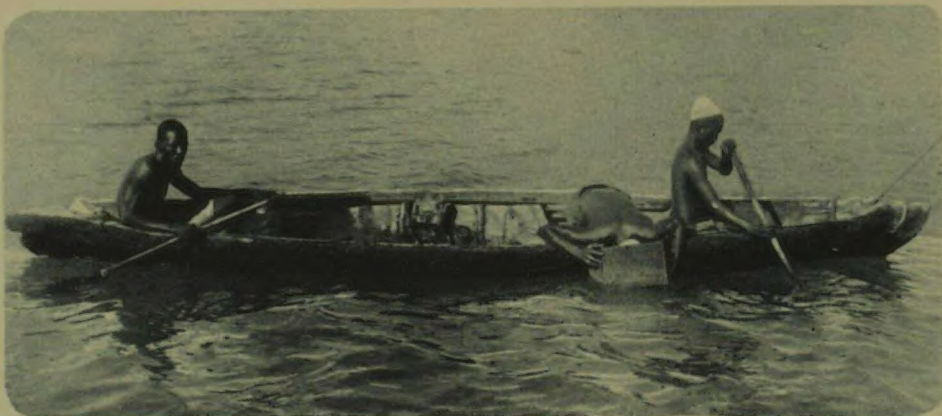


HUMAN SHROUDS IN A RED SEA FISHING-BOAT: THE ENTIRE CREW LEANING OVER TO WINDWARD AND CLINGING TO ROPES WHICH KEEP THE MAST IN POSITION.

the most part to small Arabian ports. It goes without saying that this type of enterprise is attended by every kind of risk, escapade, and chicanery, and, indeed, one gains the impression that the profits can hardly have been commensurate with the hazards: but the

Monfreid depicts vivaciously every aspect of the fascinating game of chance—the diving, with all its gruesome risks; the appraising, bargaining, marketing and distribution of the gems; the culture of artificial pearls; and, perhaps most realistically of all, the predatory atmosphere which surrounds the whole business. It is the diver, and he only, who is debarred, under severe penalties, from the sport of fraudulent ingenuity. But at least he has the satisfaction of a gamble. "What a gamut of emotions follows the opening of each shell! What will come out of it? The man who is opening the bivalve crushes the mollusc between his fingers; in this flesh is perhaps the calcareous cyst which is a precious pearl. What a joy when one emerges gleaming from the pulpy flesh! Every diver then claims to recognise the bivalve found by him, and violent discussions follow, just for the honour of showing that one is favoured by *nocib* (luck)—for everything is in common." As might be expected, the story of the Pearl of Great Price is often one of tragedy. One of M. de Monfreid's most dramatic incidents concerns a remarkable old character, Said Ali, who lived on a lonely island with only two joys in life—hoarded pearls and morphia. A wily Greek compassed his death and the seizure of his wealth; but his plans were forestalled, and retribution prepared for him, by a picturesque sea-rover, one Cheik Issa; and the Greek died of hunger and thirst on a remote island, by his victim's grave, which he had violated for the sake of the pearls buried with their owner. The episode, which is very well narrated, is characteristic of the endless fine-woven intrigue which spreads over all M. de Monfreid's scene, and the characters of the tale are only a few among many remarkable types who are presented with much skill and striking reality. We are here—the reader feels—in a world where truth is indeed stranger than fiction, and where human beings are more incalculable than the creatures of imagination.

Physically, also, it is a world of the unexpected. Each islet holds its surprise, and we voyage from one to another with all the sensations of exploring an unknown world. Often the islands are little more than volcanic rocks, frequented only by sea-birds; but even these have



A TEAM OF PEARL-DIVERS AT WORK; ONE OF THEM EXAMINING THE BOTTOM THROUGH AN OBSERVATION-BOX: A SCENE AT DAHLAK, THE PEARL ISLAND OF THE RED SEA.

Reproductions by Courtesy of Messrs. Faber and Faber, Publishers of "Secrets of the Red Sea."



A GIANT CRAB AMONG THE MANGROVES: ONE OF THE STRANGE CREATURES SEEN BY HENRY DE MONFREID ON THE RED SEA COASTS.

the breach! There is thrill enough in *boudre*-sailing for any yachtsman who has a taste for a boat of shallow draught, little ballast, and a great spread of canvas, on rough water. "The entire secret consisted in having a crew of sailors well trained in balancing the ship to the wind by clinging to ropes hanging from the top of the mast. There were sometimes as many as six men thus hanging in space over the sea. You can understand how in such circumstances the ship glided through the water,

excitement of the game doubtless compensated for this disadvantage. The way of the contrabander is beset with enemies of many kinds—rival traders, who have a short way of suppressing competition; corrupt officials, who levy their toll and are jealous of their monopoly; and those who, in another line of business, are known as "hijackers." Piracy and running sea-fights are everyday incidents in this lawless zone, and more than once M. de Monfreid had to defend, and even recapture, his illicit wares by force of arms. On one occasion his method of dealing with a crew of rovers who had sailed off with his stock, and whom he had chased and overtaken, was to blow up their vessel with dynamite. There was no loss of life, however, for the crew, at a yell of warning, had taken to the water without a moment's hesitation; for all these mariners, including M. de Monfreid himself, appear to be amphibious, though the waters teem with every kind of man-killer. This dynamite exploit earned M. de Monfreid a great reputation as King of the Seas, and was "the beginning of the interminable legend which is attached to my name." It was better founded than many legends.

Pearls were the other principal quest of the gallant *boudre*. They are the great treasure of these seas, and there is ample evidence in this book that they are, like most precious things, the focus of every kind of rapacity and villainy of which human nature is capable. M. de

a certain forbidding grandeur, which has fired M. de Monfreid's imagination and has prompted him to some happy descriptive writing. One deserted island had formerly yielded a rich supply of peridots, and was found still to contain a considerable number of the green crystals hidden within hot volcanic stones. Ommanamous was made practically inaccessible to man by giant mosquitoes, which successfully defied all comers. And every now and then, when it was least expected, there was a little gem of the sea, like the green isle of Dellemi. "We were stupefied at the verdure round us. Tall grass came halfway up our legs—it was a veritable prairie, real grass, not those disappointing imitations which certain sea-plants and weeds know how to give. We were intoxicated by the smell of growing things, which we inhaled voluptuously. Trees, real land trees, not these everlasting mangroves, were filled with yellow and green parakeets and tame love-birds, which flew round us like big insects. Nests of woven grass swayed from the branches like heavy fruits. I was dumbfounded, and thought I was dreaming. We went off like madmen, laughing and shouting for joy. Everywhere there were meadows of clover and lucerne. I went into an ecstasy at sight of some poppies and was on the verge of weeping with emotion."

The author's intimate knowledge of native life, custom, and habit of thought permeates his book and supplies it with a background of exotic interest. Perhaps the most remarkable scene which he records is that of a piece of primitive abdominal surgery performed on a wounded man in Senegal; the "stitches" used to close the incision were the heads of termite ants, and apparently they were quite effectual. The extent to which the slave-trade flourishes will be a shock to many readers who imagine that the age of slavery is past. The book as a whole has great freshness of subject, scene, and treatment.

\* "Secrets of the Red Sea." By Henry de Monfreid. Translated by Helen Buchanan Bell. (Faber and Faber, Ltd.; 12s. 6d. net.)



# JEWELLERY OF A BYZANTINE-NUBIAN QUEEN: MORE TREASURES FROM A MYSTERIOUS EGYPTIAN CEMETERY.



A SILVER CROWN SET WITH CARNELIAN; FOUND ON THE HEAD OF A NUBIAN QUEEN OF THE BYZANTINE PERIOD: A MASSIVE TREASURE FROM AN INTACT ROYAL BURIAL. (10 IN. HIGH.)



ONE OF THE MANY MAGNIFICENT BRACELETS FOUND ON THE QUEEN'S ARMS: A SILVER EXAMPLE, SET WITH CARNELIAN, BERYL, AGATE, AND GARNET. (4½ IN. AT HIGHEST PART.)

WE are able to give on this page further illustrations of the remarkable treasures found in a Byzantine-Nubian cemetery at Ballana, near Abu Simbel, Upper Egypt, already dealt with in our issues of February 25 and June 24, 1933. The excavations were undertaken by the Department of Antiquities of the Egyptian Government, which is engaged in an Archaeological Survey of Nubia, and, in so far as the larger tombs are concerned, were completed last season. This winter attention was directed on the smaller tumuli, all of which were plundered in ancient times, and yet amply repaid excavation, and upon one royal burial which by good fortune had remained intact. This chamber had been built on a higher level than the other tombs, and so had escaped the robbers' attention. It was the burial of a queen. The body had been partially destroyed by water, but the silver and jewelled treasure which clothed it—crown, earrings, necklaces, bracelets, rings, anklets, and toe rings—were in good preservation, and formed the largest complete find of jewellery yet made at Ballana. As mentioned in our previous issues, the discoveries relate to a mysterious half-Christian, half-Pagan Nubian tribe, perhaps the Nobatae, of the early Christian era.



A SILVER ANKLET ADORNED WITH LIONS' HEADS FROM THE QUEEN'S ANKLE: A DISCOVERY IN ONE OF THE FEW TOMBS AT BALLANA THAT WERE FOUND INTACT. (4 IN. ACROSS.)



GRACEFUL VESSELS OF SILVER FOUND WITH THE QUEEN'S BURIAL AT BALLANA: TWO OF THE MANY BRONZE AND SILVER VESSELS WITH WHICH THE CHAMBER WAS STORED. (12 IN. HIGH.)



JEWELLERY OF THE QUEEN: SILVER EARRINGS; A TOE-RING DECORATED WITH A FLY AMULET; AND (BOTTOM LEFT) A FINGER-RING WITH INSET JEWELS.



A SILVER BRACELET FROM THE QUEEN'S ARM: TREASURE FROM A ROYAL TOMB WHICH WAS FORTUNATE IN ESCAPING SPOILATION BY ROBBERS. (4½ IN. ACROSS.)



NECKLACES OF SILVER AND GARNET FOUND ENCIRCLING THE QUEEN'S NECK: PART OF THE ROYAL TRAPPINGS WITH WHICH HER MAJESTY PASSED TO THE LOWER WORLD. (ONE-THIRD NATURAL SIZE.)



## SEARCHING FOR LONG-BURIED PIRATE TREASURE WITH GOLD AND SILVER INDICATING INSTRUMENTS:

AN EXPEDITION TO COCOS ISLAND, IN THE PACIFIC, WITH THE OBJECT OF LOCATING ILL-GOTTEN HOARDS BY MEANS OF SCIENTIFIC DETECTORS AND THEN UNEARTHING THEM.

By Commander F. A. WORSLEY, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.R.

Commander Worsley, who here describes the expedition which hopes to unearth the Cocos Island Treasure, will be remembered as the Captain of Shackleton's "Endurance" in the Antarctic Expedition of 1914-16. He was also sailing-master of Shackleton's "Quest" in 1921. On the Cocos Island expedition (planned to start this spring) it is proposed to apply most businesslike methods to a most romantic object; in fact, the most up-to-date geophysical apparatus will be used to locate the pirate hoards believed, on very good authority, to lie hidden in this lonely spot.

A SMALL boy was standing on the skysail yard of the ship *Wairoa*, with his arm round the mast-head. He gazed longingly across the South Atlantic Ocean at the deserted island of Trinidad, for he knew that treasure had been buried there. That small boy was myself, and, like all boys—young and old—I have always been fascinated by treasure islands: so I now propose to set out to search for the greatest of all buried treasures, and I have great hopes of inducing my old shipmate, Commander Stenhouse, to join me in the search.

The richest of all treasure islands in the world is Cocos Island—not to be confused with Cocos Keeling Islands, in the Indian Ocean. Cocos Island, 5 deg. 32 min. 57 sec. N., 86 deg. 59 min. 17 sec. W., is 333 miles north of the Equator, and about 500 miles west by south from Panama. It lies near the boundary between the South-East Trades and the Equatorial Doldrums. The island is twice as big as the city of Brighton, almost as wealthy, but much more rugged. All the year round the average temperature in the shade is about 80 deg., but you can have it 30 deg. warmer at times.

"Cocos Island," to quote the *Central American Pilot*, "was a favourite rendezvous of the buccaneers, and subsequently much frequented by whale-ships. It is about 13 miles in circumference, high on the western side, and visible from a distance of 60 miles. The highest peak, on the western side, is 2788 feet high, and nearly 1½ miles to the east-south-eastward of it is Round Cone, 1574 feet high. Its southern side has not been examined, but it consists of steep rugged cliffs rising abruptly from the sea. The northern coast is indented into small bays, with rocks and islets lying off them. The eastern side of the island is from 200 to 600 feet high. . . . The island is reported to be covered by a dense forest, and the climate is comparatively moderate and salubrious, in spite of the latitude, as the constant breezes and frequent rains keep the temperature mild and agreeable. The soil is fertile, and will produce all tropical fruits and staples; there are a number of streams from which a plentiful supply of good water may easily be procured."

The forest inland is dark, sombre, and without much beauty, though some of the larger trees rise to 120 feet in height. Undergrowth, scrub, creepers, and, in the "open spaces," seven-feet-high jungle grass make the rugged boulder-strewn slopes terribly difficult to cross. Precipices, pits, and gullies complicate matters and make parts of the country impassable even to the wild pigs. There are only two or three small patches of level ground—in most places there is not even room to pitch a tent.

There are a few coconut trees, but they do not increase, because the hogs eat the nuts as fast as they fall. Near the landing-place in Wafer Bay

is a large orange tree and a lime tree. The curses of Cocos are the insects. The ants are ferocious; the mosquitoes are bloodthirsty Bolsheviks; and a big, ugly spider seems to think it owns the island. The sea-fishing is excellent—if you are quick enough to jerk your catch out of the sea before a shark gets it!

Now, with a "Yo, ho, ho and a bottle of rum!" for the Treasure. Our Foreign Office, while declining to be regarded as guaranteeing the accuracy of every statement therein, have published Handbooks Nos. 141 and 142 on this romantic subject. In these handbooks it is stated that: "The existence of treasure concealed in the island is well established. In the seventeenth century and later, Cocos Island came to be a favourite

resort of privateers and filibusters. The island, after the visits of Colnett and Vancouver, seems to have lapsed into one of its recurrent periods of oblivion. Advantage was taken of this in 1818 by a notorious pirate known as Bonito; alias Bennett Grahame, to secrete there a vast plunder he had obtained by rifling certain churches in Peru."

"A few years later, it is said, Bonito deposited a fresh quantity of gold bars and specie, worth eleven million dollars. In or about 1826, a man passing as William Thomson, who appears to have previously served under Bonito, but was then in command of the brig *Mary Dier*, concealed about twelve million dollars' worth of stolen gold coin, jewels, and silver ingots on Cocos Island."

From the above quotations from the Foreign Office Handbooks, it is evident that treasure to a minimum value of five million pounds sterling is buried on the island. But when other authentic accounts are investigated, it seems certain that the various treasures secreted on the island by the pirates amount to at least twelve million sterling. In 1683, three renowned English mariners started privateering against the Spaniards in South and Central America. Their names were Dampier, Cook, and Davis. The last buried on Cocos Island treasure, the records of which mention "Three hundred thousand pounds' weight

in silver dollars, seven hundred and thirty-three bars of gold, also seven kegs of gold coins." The treasure buried on Cocos by Bonito is said to comprise "three hundred and fifty tons of bullion" from California, Mexico, and Peru.

The morality of the men who captured these vast treasures from the Spaniards may well be questioned, but at least it was no worse than the morality of those from whom it was taken. Most of the Cocos Island treasure came from Peru. The Spanish conquest of that country is a terrible tale of bloodshed and torture of the inoffensive Incas, whose only crime was the possession of great quantities of golden ornaments that excited the cupidity of their conquerors.

Now, if piracy, slaughter, torture, and bloody reprisals are romance, here is romance indeed. But the methods we propose to adopt to discover and utilise these vast hoards of gold, silver, and jewels are quite prosaic. Adventure there may be—and the spirit of Adventure is not dead—but up-to-date treasure-hunters are not necessarily romantic. Hard work and doggedness are the keynotes; and the method—on which all depends—is the employment of an electrical instrument that has been in use for a decade by big mining companies run by practical men, whose only aims and determination are to pay dividends. Amongst others who have used these instruments are the Empire Marketing Board and the Commonwealth Government of Australia in their joint "Imperial Geophysical Survey of Australia" four years ago. The above method depends on the electrical conductivity of the treasure to be sought, which is mainly gold and silver, and those metals have the highest conductivity. In fact, if the treasure is there, this method will find it.

There have been many treasure expeditions in the past, but all have been imbued with the spirit of Romance; hence, possibly, their failure. Clues have been the downfall of generations of treasure-hunters. Clues do not enter into our programme. The policy adopted in organising the search includes the bringing together the leading personnel of all recent treasure expeditions, pooling their knowledge, and utilising it in a scientific manner.



"TREASURE ISLAND": A CHART OF THE COAST OF COCOS ISLAND, IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN; UNADORNED WITH THE RED CROSSES AND ENIGMATICAL DIRECTIONS OF TRADITION, BUT, NONE THE LESS, HELD TO SHOW A DISTRICT IN WHICH ARE SITUATED THE BURIAL-PLACES OF HUGE PIRATE HOARDS, ILL-GOTTEN GAINS WHICH CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE SUGGESTS MAY LIE HIDDEN SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THE DOTTED LINE AND THE COAST TO THE NORTHWARD.



GEOPHYSICAL APPARATUS THAT WILL BE USED IN THE COCOS ISLAND TREASURE-HUNT: A PORTABLE RATIOMETER THAT MAKES POSSIBLE THE EXACT DETERMINATION OF THE POSITION UNDERGROUND OF GOOD ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS—SUCH AS GOLD AND SILVER.

The geophysical apparatus illustrated here is a highly ingenious invention which has been widely used in mineral prospecting, and, in particular, by the "Imperial Geophysical Survey of Australia." To explain briefly: an electric field is set up on the surface of the earth, and the ratiometer is used to discover the lines of equipotential in this field. This is done by moving the "ratiometer-electrodes" (seen in the illustration) over the surface. Normally these lines of equipotential, when plotted, should form a perfectly rectangular "grid" across the field; but any conductor of electricity lying underground—and gold and silver are the best conductors known—will show a disturbance in the regularity of this "grid"; and thus the position of the conductor can be exactly determined. A sample can then be obtained with an ordinary mineral drill; and only then, if the sample is promising, is it necessary to start digging. Clearly a great advance over the mysterious crosses and laconic directions relied upon by those who went to search for Captain Flint's treasure in Stevenson's famous story.

Potentiometers will also be taken out to Cocos Island by the treasure-hunters.

Photograph by Courtesy of the Makers of the Ratiometer, Messrs. Tinsley and Co., South Norwood, S.E.25.



# TREASURE-HUNTING BY ELECTRIC DETECTOR: COCOS ISLAND, ON WHICH IT IS HOPED TO LOCATE BURIED HOARDS BY MEANS OF SPECIAL ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.



A VIEW FROM COCOS ISLAND, THE "TREASURE ISLAND" LYING IN THE PACIFIC, SOME 500 MILES WEST BY SOUTH OF PANAMA—TO WHICH, APPARENTLY, NO NATION HAS, SO FAR, MADE GOOD A CLAIM (SHOWING BREAKFAST ISLAND.)



COCOS ISLAND, WHICH IS STILL ACCESSIBLE ONLY BY TWO BAYS ON THE NORTH—A FACT OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE TO THE TREASURE-HUNTERS: A TYPICAL STRETCH OF COAST, WITH CLIFFS RISING SHEER OUT OF THE PACIFIC.



LANDING IN WAFER BAY, AT THE HEAD OF WHICH THE "PIRATE" "ADMIRAL" DAVIS IS BELIEVED TO HAVE ESTABLISHED A SETTLEMENT FOR HIS MEN: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN DURING A PRELIMINARY VISIT TO COCOS ISLAND.

In a booklet issued in connection with the forthcoming treasure-seeking expedition to Cocos Island (planned to start this spring), there occurs the following description of the great Cocos Island treasure: "The Spaniards . . . followed Inca custom, and fashioned golden altars for their churches. And so we find in the great Cathedral of Lima . . . gold life-sized statues of the Madonna and the twelve Apostles." . . . (Elsewhere it is mentioned that there were 11 cwt. of metal in the gold Madonna!) "At Lima are the niches in which these statues once stood, and preserved in the archives of the city is a record of the trial



WAFER BAY, THE MORE CONVENIENT OF THE TWO POSSIBLE LANDING-PLACES ON COCOS: A DESOLATE SPOT—NAMED AFTER LIONEL WAFER, THE BUCCANEER WRITER—WITH VEGETATION COMING DOWN TO THE WATER'S EDGE.



THE MOST NORTHERLY POINT OF COCOS: COLNETT POINT, BETWEEN WAFER AND CHATHAM BAYS; SHOWING THE DENSE VEGETATION WHICH MAKES THE INTERIOR OF THE ISLAND DIFFICULT TO PENETRATE.

and execution of those who were responsible for their disappearance. This happened less than one hundred and twenty years ago. . . . Bolivar the Liberator was marching on Lima, and the authorities became concerned for the safety of their treasure. . . . At that time it so happened that a British brig, the 'Mary Dier,' was lying in the port of Callao; the captain was a Scot named Thomson. A British ship seemed a safer repository than the fortress, and so this vast treasure was put aboard the 'Mary Dier.' Such wealth proved too great a temptation for Captain Thomson and his crew. Under cover of darkness they butchered the guard of soldiers, made sail for the isolated island of Cocos, and buried the wealth of Lima there." Subsequently, we learn, the crew of the "Mary Dier" were captured by the Peruvians and hanged. Thomson, however, appears to have escaped. "The Lima treasure is not the only one on Cocos," the account continues. "The first of importance was that buried by Captain Davis. . . . So remarkable a leader . . . that, before long, eight other sea-rovers with their ships had joined him. . . . Cocos was the base he used, and Lionel Wafer gave his name to the bay at the head of which Davis had an encampment for his men."



## LIFE IN THE SAAR: A DISTRICT TO CHOOSE BY PLEBISCITE

## GOVERNMENT BY GERMANY, FRANCE OR THE LEAGUE.



THE RESIDENCE OF ONE OF THE FIVE COMMISSIONERS AT PRESENT RULING THE SAAR ON BEHALF OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS—EACH MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION HAVING BEEN ALLOTTED A VILLA.



POLICE ON DUTY IN A SAAR TOWN: MEMBERS OF A SMALL BUT EFFICIENT FORCE WHICH HAS ENABLED THE LEAGUE COMMISSION TO MAINTAIN ORDER DURING ITS RULE OF NEARLY FIFTEEN YEARS.



WHERE A NEW MINING TOWN HAS SPRUNG INTO BEING, SINCE THE FRENCH LEASED THIS DISTRICT, WHICH WAS FORMERLY FOREST LAND: THE REMAUX COLLIERY; AND A TYPICAL GROUP OF SAAR SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

Although the Saar plebiscite is not due till early next year, the question of procedure is already being anxiously discussed, and the various parties interested, especially the Nazis, are pursuing active propaganda. It was recently stated in the German Press that March 1 marked the beginning of a new phase in the campaign for the return of the Saar to the Reich, and Herr Hitler was reported to have welcomed "the now completed inclusion of the Germans in the Saar in a single folk community freed from all party feeling." The position in the Saar



AN EXAMPLE OF PLEBISCITE PROPAGANDA IN THE SAAR DISTRICT: A NOTICE WHICH READS "THE SAAR IS GERMAN" OVER THE DOOR AT A POLICE POST ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER OF THE TERRITORY.



A SAAR RAILWAY KEEPING FRENCH TIME AND RUN BY FRENCH OFFICIALS, WITH STATIONS ON FRENCH TERRITORY: EFFECTS OF A CLAUSE THAT GAVE TO FRANCE THE LINE BETWEEN VOLKLINGEN AND UBERHEIDEN.



FRENCH AND GERMAN ON THE SAME NOTICE-BOARD: A COOKERY SCHOOL BUILT IN THE SAAR BY A FRENCH MINING COMPANY, BEARING THE WORDS—"MINES DOMANIALES FRANÇAISES DE LA SARRE. KOCHSCHULE."

is thus explained in "The Statesman's Year-Book": "According to the Treaty of Versailles, France obtained from Germany, as a compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the North of France, the exclusive rights of exploitation of the coal mines in the Saar Basin. The area of this district is about 751 square miles, and the population 657,870. For fifteen years the Saar Basin is to be governed by a Commission of Five, chosen by the League of Nations. At the end of fifteen years the population will decide by vote one of three alternatives—maintenance



FRONTIER COMPLEXITIES: HOUSES IN SAAR TERRITORY BESIDE A ROAD THAT IS IN FRANCE, SO THAT A FRENCH P14 WOULD BE NECESSARY IN ORDER TO DRIVE FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE ALONG THE ROAD.



A STRANGE JUXTAPOSITION IN A TOWN OF THE SAAR: A FRENCH BANK (ON THE LEFT) NEXT DOOR TO A GERMAN SHOP WHICH IS FLYING NAZI SWASTIKA BANNERS.



THE CAPITAL OF THE SAAR DECORATED WITH THE GERMAN BLACK-WHITE-AND-RED FLAG AND NAZI BANNERS ADORNED WITH THE OBSCURIOUS SWASTIKA: A STREET IN SAAR-BRÜCKEN AS IT APPEARED ON A FESTIVAL DAY.

of the rule set up by the Treaty, union with France, or union with Germany." The Committee of Three appointed by the League to investigate the plebiscite question—Baron Aloisi (Italy), Senor Cantillo (Argentina), and Senor de Madariaga, Spanish Ambassador in Paris—recently arranged to have a scheme of Saar government framed by a committee of jurists, in case the electorate decide to remain under the League. The International Governing Commission at present consists of a British President (Mr. G. G. Knox), and a French, a Saar German, a Yugoslav,



A CHURCH AT SCHNAPPACH, IN THE SAAR MINING DISTRICT, WRECKED BY SUBSIDENCES: ONE OF MANY BUILDINGS DAMAGED, OR FALLEN IN, THROUGH THE NEGLECT OF PRECAUTIONS AGAINST UNDERMINING OF FOUNDATIONS.



A CENTRE OF ANTI-NAZI INFLUENCE IN THE SAAR CAPITAL: THE BOOKSHOP OF MARXISTS AND SEPARATISTS (SO CALLED BY GERMANS) IN THE MAIN STREET AT SAARBRÜCKEN, WITH INTERESTED PASSERS-BY.

and a Finnish member, with a Saar German bureaucracy. Their administration has been described as "an astonishingly successful experiment." Order has been maintained with only 1000 gendarmes and a small police force, and finance has been well managed. Up to a year ago, it was regarded as a foregone conclusion that the Saar people would vote for return to Germany, but the Nazi revolution raised new problems. There is unrest among Catholics, and all depends, it is said, on the issue between the Nazis and the Catholic Church in Germany.





### SANCTUARY FOR A MILLION DUCK ON AN ARKANSAS LAKE.

SERENE: A FLOCK OF INNUMERABLE MALLARDS SWIMMING PEACEFULLY ON OPEN LAKE, WHOSE OWNER GUARDS THEM AGAINST ALL ENEMIES.

For ten years no shot has been fired at the duck that gather annually at Open Lake, in the White River Bottoms of Arkansas. Mr. George S. Wilcox, whose property it is, protects the bird life there from the molestations of sportsmen and

of hawks; with the result that nearly a million duck, mostly mallards, with a sprinkling of pintails and teal, come each year to enjoy his hospitality. The duck arrive in the last week of October and leave the sanctuary in January. They rest

*(Continued opposite.)*





### 'VAST FLOCKS PROTECTED FROM THE HUNTER AND THE HAWK.

SCARED: THE DUCK, ALARMED BY THE PHOTOGRAPHER, RISING IN COUNTLESS THOUSANDS AT THE UNIQUE OPEN LAKE SANCTUARY IN ARKANSAS.

*Continued.]*

all day on the lake and fly by night to nearby rice-fields to feed, returning to the lake by daybreak. This regular practice is modified in stormy weather, when they may be seen coming and going all day. Mr. Wilcox has built a platform at the top of

a tall tree by the lake-side, and from there he studies the flight habits of the duck, and, no less important, the activities of hawks and other enemies. He and his helpers have killed close on five thousand hawks in the last seven years. (See page 358.)



# BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AT the moment it cannot be said that the world shows any marked signs of unification, though that is the ultimate ideal of many political thinkers. It seems, in fact, to be the only way in which we can organise our little planet on rational lines and eliminate war, which nowadays means wholesale massacre by machinery and chemicals. We sometimes shudder at the abattoirs of Chicago, but what man inflicts upon edible animals is a humane euthanasia compared with what, in war, he inflicts on his own kind. The necessity of force behind government remains, of course, but the problem is to restrict its use to world-policing. There is nothing unpractical, by the way, in being an idealist, as some cynical persons appear to think, for many hard-headed men of action could be thus described. Cecil Rhodes, for instance, was an idealist; so was Caesar; so was Alexander; and so are most modern Dictators. So we may pursue without shame the ideal of Tennyson, who, in his benighted Victorian way, pictured a last great fight in the air—

Till the war-drum throb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furled  
In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World.

How to reconcile this ideal of world co-operation—"all for each and each for all"—with the instinctive claims of nationalism is the immediate difficulty. It must come about by an extension of the principle of local government within national government and national patriotism. Manchester does not meditate war on Birmingham; Australia does not want to invade New Zealand. Under a similar world-wide system France need not quarrel with Germany, nor Russia with Japan.

These remarks are prompted by the inspiring reminiscences of one who has, I think, been actuated by somewhat similar motives, and has put his ideals into practice with immense energy, enthusiasm, and success. He records the earlier half of his career—in itself containing more incident, and stressful purpose than a thousand burrowing existences of the "comfortable mole" type—in "UPHILL." The First Stage in a Strenuous Life. By John Evelyn Wrench (Ivor Nicholson and Watson; 8s. 6d.). Sir Evelyn Wrench, at one time Editor of the *Spectator*, is the founder of three important societies—the Overseas League, the English-Speaking Union, and, more recently, the All-Peoples' Association, familiarly known as Apa. The present volume, which I hope will soon be followed by its "divided half," ends with the launching of the first of these idealistic argosies, after the author's Empire pilgrimage in 1912-13. In eighteen months he travelled 64,000 miles and addressed 250 meetings, preaching the gospel of the British Commonwealth in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, and South Africa. That tour must have stimulated very considerably the Dominions' response to the Mother Country's call in 1914.

In this first volume, then, Sir Evelyn traces his "evolution" as an advocate of Imperial unity. His conclusions, at this stage, are summarised in two passages towards the end. On the eve of quitting Australia for South Africa, he walked into the bush alone to take stock of his ideas. "The world Empire," he writes, "to which I was ready to devote my life, was a Commonwealth of free peoples in which there must be full scope for the most developed form of Canadian, Australian, South African, and Irish Nationalism." Again, on board the *Kinfauns Castle*, finally leaving South African shores for home, he again subjected his creed to self-examination. "Just what had the Empire tour done for me?" he asks. "My whole outlook on life had changed. . . . I saw a vision of a real democratic Commonwealth in which the only aristocracy would be one of character and brains."

It was during boyhood, in his native Ireland and elsewhere, that Sir Evelyn first felt the lure of far horizons. At Eton he dreamed of Imperial expansion, reading such books as Younghusband's "Men who Have Made the Empire," as well as W. T. Stead's "United States of Europe." For him, travel took the place of a University course. He toured Russia, the Caucasus, and Asia Minor, and afterwards spent eight months in Germany, besides later visits. At seventeen he started a picture-postcard business, which at first so prospered

that he became known as "the Postcard King," but it perished of repletion, through orders getting ahead of capital. Then for twelve years he was intimately associated with Lord Northcliffe, of whom he gives a striking pen-portrait. "Like most of us," he says, "Northcliffe had two sides to his character, but during those early years I but rarely saw the Hyde—it was the Jekyll that I met."

This allusion to a classic story of dual personality recalls the fact that, during his travels, Sir Evelyn visited two famous mountain-top graves—that of Stevenson in Samoa, and that of Rhodes in the Matoppos Hills. His vivid descriptions emphasise the contrast between them, typical, perhaps, of the difference between the men they enshrine. I notice that he misquotes the penultimate line of Stevenson's epitaph, which should read—

Home is the sailor, home from sea.

Sir Evelyn's chapter on South Africa, where, especially at Utrecht, he succeeded in winning Dutch sympathies, is of particular interest now in view of Prince George's visit to that country. At Groote Schuur, the author pondered on the great Empire-builder. "How I wished," he says, "that I had met Rhodes! What, I wonder, would have been his reaction to the post-war world? Would he have seen the larger vision of World Federation?"

Here, no doubt, we get a hint of the guiding motive that will animate Sir Evelyn's second volume. He amplifies it in his Preface. "Some of my friends who are keen Imperialists," he writes, "cannot understand my enthusiasm for the cause of



A BALD-HEADED EAGLE KILLED FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD DUCK: MR. WILCOX WITH ONE OF THE NATURAL ENEMIES OF THE MALLARDS TO WHICH HE GIVES SANCTUARY.

On pages 356-357 we publish two striking photographs of the great flocks of wild duck that frequent Mr. George S. Wilcox's sanctuary at Open Lake, near Stuttgart, Arkansas; and explain there the steps he takes to protect the birds from human molestation and from their natural enemies, the eagle and the hawk.

World Unity. Other friends, who are 'Internationalists,' do not share my enthusiasm for the British Empire. I think it is perfectly possible to have these two allegiances. . . . If we can preserve the Unity of the British Empire, a world state consisting of every race, creed, colour and class living in some eighty territories scattered round the seven seas, we have given a practical demonstration that World Unity is feasible." Compare this with Mr. Shaw's words in "Fabianism and the Empire," written in 1900: "Until the Federation of the World becomes an accomplished fact, we must accept the most responsible Imperial federations available as a substitute for it."

In his second volume, Sir Evelyn Wrench may perhaps have occasion to mention an institution with aims rather



A WILD DUCK SANCTUARY IN ARKANSAS: THE TREE-TOP PLATFORM FROM WHICH MR. WILCOX MAKES A STUDY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF DUCK AND OF THEIR NATURAL ENEMIES.



MR. GEORGE S. WILCOX WITH A RED-TAILED HAWK SHOT ON HIS ESTATE: ONE OF THE HUNDREDS KILLED YEARLY TO PROTECT THE DUCK THAT FLOCK IN HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS TO OPEN LAKE EACH AUTUMN.

akin to those of A.P.A., and similarly known by initials, namely, P.E.N., the international association of writers founded in 1921 by Mrs. Dawson Scott. Any allusion thereto will doubtless also refer to the famous novelist and playwright who became its first president, and continued in that office till his death. The story of his association with it finds due place in "JOHN GALSWORTHY." By Hermon Ould. With sixteen Illustrations (Chapman and Hall; 8s. 6d.). It was at the P.E.N. inaugural dinner that the author first saw Galsworthy. He found that his first impression of Galsworthy, as being aloof, unapproachable, and unbending, was mistaken, and that he was really shy and retiring, his apparent sangfroid being entirely fictitious. During the close friendship of ten years that followed, the deceptive mask of coldness was removed.

Mr. Ould's volume is not so much a memoir as a critical appreciation and an intimate revelation of Galsworthy on his spiritual side, as expressed in his works, many extracts from which are incorporated in the text.

Galsworthy was careful to dissociate the P.E.N. from any belief in the possibility of destroying nationality. Apparently, however, he did not approve nationalism spread over a commonwealth of nations, for certain passages in "The Forest" and "The Island Pharisees" show him distinctly hostile to the ideals of the Empire. "The forest itself," we read, "symbolises the great Imperialist jungle which takes its toll of men—the jungle law which prevails in the politico-commercial world." In such criticisms, I think, Galsworthy overrated the element of expediency in Empire-building, and underrated the genuine idealism of our overseas administration. He forgot that there are other jungles besides politics and commerce; that there have been in many parts of the world, and are still to be found, jungles of barbarism, of tyranny, of cruelty, of slavery, of ignorance, and of superstition—jungles through which our fellow-countrymen have blazed the trail of justice and education under the British flag.

Along with Mr. Ould's revealing study may be bracketed a daintily decorated booklet containing a short Galsworthian anthology, entitled "EX LIBRIS—JOHN GALSWORTHY." Selected by Himself and by A. G. (Heinemann; paper covers; 2s.). Few of the extracts quoted have to do with war or politics, but there is one about Eustace Forsyte's habits during air raids, another comparing French and English idealism concerning the European situation, and others on fighting to a finish and faith in force. There is also a couplet with Tennysonian echoes on the bells of peace—

Ring out the Past, and let  
not Hate bereave  
Our dreaming Dead of all  
they died to win.

I had hopefully put down for inclusion in this article several other noteworthy books representing, among them, just a few of the manifold national claims and conflicts, past and present, which any world-union, political or economic, would have to reconcile. Having already exceeded my limit, however, to the point of drastic compression, I must reserve them for another occasion. They are: "FOUR AND A HALF YEARS." A Personal Diary from June 1914 to January 1919. By the Rt. Hon. Christopher Addison. Vol. I. (Hutchinson; 18s.); "T. P.

O'CONNOR." By Hamilton Fyfe (George Allen and Unwin; 16s.); "AMERICAN STEW." By William Teeling (Herbert Jenkins; 10s. 6d.); "PADEREWSKI." By Rom Landau (Ivor Nicholson and Watson; 18s.); "MODERN RUSSIA." As Seen by an Englishwoman. By Cicely Hamilton (Dent; 7s. 6d.); and "FIRST TO GO BACK." An Aristocrat in Soviet Russia. By Irina Skariatina (Mrs. Victor F. Blakeslee), formerly Countess Irina Wladimirovna Keller (Gollancz; 12s. 6d.). From these books alone it might be deduced that the course of world co-operation, like that of true love, must not be expected to run smooth.—C. E. B.



# PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



THE COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED IN NEWFOUNDLAND: THE HON. F. C. ALDERDICE, NEWFOUNDLAND PREMIER, READING HIS VALEDICTORY ADDRESS AT THE MICROPHONE. The inauguration of the new Commission of Government for Newfoundland took place on February 16. On the dais are seen (from left to right, seated) Mr. E. N. R. Trentham, Mr. J. C. Puddester, Sir John Hope Simpson, Sir William Horwood (Chief Justice of Newfoundland), and the Governor, Sir D. Murray Anderson. The Hon. F. C. Alderdice is before the microphone; then (seated) are Messrs. T. Lodge, W. R. Howley, and Arthur Mews.



SIR JAMES JEANS.

Elected President for the year of the British Association, March 2; in succession to the late Sir William Hardy. Author of "The Universe Around Us," "The Mysterious Universe," "The Stars in Their Courses."



SIR H. G. LYONS.

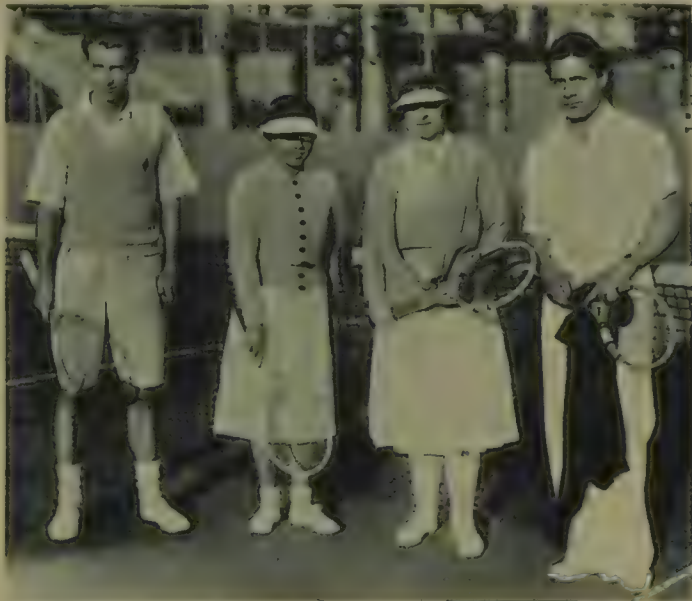
Appointed to be a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery in succession to the late Sir William Hardy. Treasurer, the Royal Society; Director, the Meteorological Office; formerly Director, the Science Museum.



THE STAVISKY CASE: MME. STAVISKY, WHO WAS ARRESTED ON MARCH 2. Mme. Stavisky was arrested on March 2. This, it was stated, was the sequel to the discovery of over 1000 cheque counterfoils, which she was alleged to have concealed immediately after her husband's death.



A FOCUS OF INTERNATIONAL INTEREST IN VIEW OF THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE: THE ARCHDUKE OTTO AND EX-EMPRESS ZITA. The ex-Empress of Austria and her eldest son, the Archduke Otto, took part in a Memorial Service for King Albert at Steenockerzeel on February 28. They are seen here going to the chapel. The Archduke has again become a personality; though an official denial of plans for a Habsburg restoration was issued in Hungary on March 5.



THE QUEEN OF SIAM AND H. W. AUSTIN AS PARTNERS IN THE MONTE CARLO LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP—THEIR OPPONENTS ON RIGHT.

The Queen of Siam (playing as "Madame R. B.") partnered H. W. Austin, the British Lawn Tennis Champion, in the mixed doubles lawn tennis handicap at Monte Carlo. The King of Siam, sitting on the steps of the umpire's ladder, took a moving

picture of some of the play. The opponents of the Queen of Siam and Austin included Miss Warre and Mr. Kimball, whom they beat after a very stiff fight; and Lord Charles Hope and Miss Riley, whom they also beat, winning 6-1, 6-3.



MR. NORMAN O'NEILL.

The well-known composer and conductor. Died March 3 (aged fifty-eight), after an accident. Wrote music for Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" and for Barrie's "Mary Rose" and "A Kiss for Cinderella." For years at the Haymarket Theatre.



ACQUITTED REICHSTAG FIRE TRIAL PRISONERS RELEASED AND WELCOMED IN MOSCOW: MM. POPOFF, DIMITROFF, AND TANEFF (L. TO R.). The Bulgarians MM. Dimitroff, Popoff, and Taneff reached Moscow on February 27, having been brought from Germany (where they had remained in prison after their acquittal in the Reichstag Fire Trial) by aeroplane. Their release was kept secret in Germany, but they were given an enthusiastic welcome in Moscow.



JOHN DILLINGER (IN SHIRT SLEEVES) AND SHERIFF LILIAN HOLLEY, FROM WHOSE GAOL HE ESCAPED, AIDED BY A DUMMY REVOLVER. John Dillinger, a gangster, and America's "Public Enemy No. 1," made a melodramatic escape from Crown Point Gaol (Indiana) on March 3. He held up prison officials with a dummy revolver cut from a piece of wood, and escaped in the car belonging to the County Sheriff, Mrs. Lilian Holley. Subsequently it was learned that some 20,000 men were searching for Dillinger—and had been ordered to shoot at sight.



PROFESSOR S. F. OLDENBURG.

The great Russian Orientalist. Permanent Secretary of the Russian Academy of Sciences for twenty-five years. Died, February 28; aged seventy. Worked under the Soviet until 1929, when he was dismissed. Author of "Buddhist Legends."



AWARDED £25,000 DAMAGES AND COSTS IN THE "RASPUTIN" FILM LIBEL ACTION: PRINCESS IRINA YOUSSEPOFF, WITH HER HUSBAND. A libel action that proved one of the most remarkable of recent years was heard before Mr. Justice Avory when Princess Irina Alexandrovna of Russia, wife of Prince Youssouppoff, sued the producers of the film "Rasputin, the Mad Monk" (Messrs. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, Ltd.) for damages. She complained that the film grossly injured her character. She was awarded £25,000 and costs. It was reported that an appeal would be lodged.



# TURNING THE LEAVES OF DAME FASHION'S ALBUM:

# DRESS — 1800 - 1934 — SHOWN TO PARIS AMATEURS.



FROM THE FIRST EMPIRE TO THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: THE HIGH-WAIST AND THE LANGUOROUS GRACE OF NAPOLEONIC DAYS; THE EUGÉNIE CRINOLINE AND SLOPING SHOULDERS; THE BUSTLE; THE RÉDINGOTE; THE TAILOR-MADE OF THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY; THE LEG-OF-MUTTON SLEEVE AND MANNISH REVERS; AND THE HOBBLE SKIRT OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD.



IN THE DRESSING-ROOM FOR A LECTURE ON FASHIONS FROM 1800 TO 1934, GIVEN IN PARIS: AN EMPRESS EUGÉNIE BEAUTY CHATTING WITH A POST-WAR, CLOSE-CROPPED, "BOYISH" BEAUTY.

THE BEAUTIFUL FEMININE LINE OF TO-DAY AS SHOWN BY AN EVENING DRESS WITH HIGH NECK, LOW BACK, AND TRAIN.

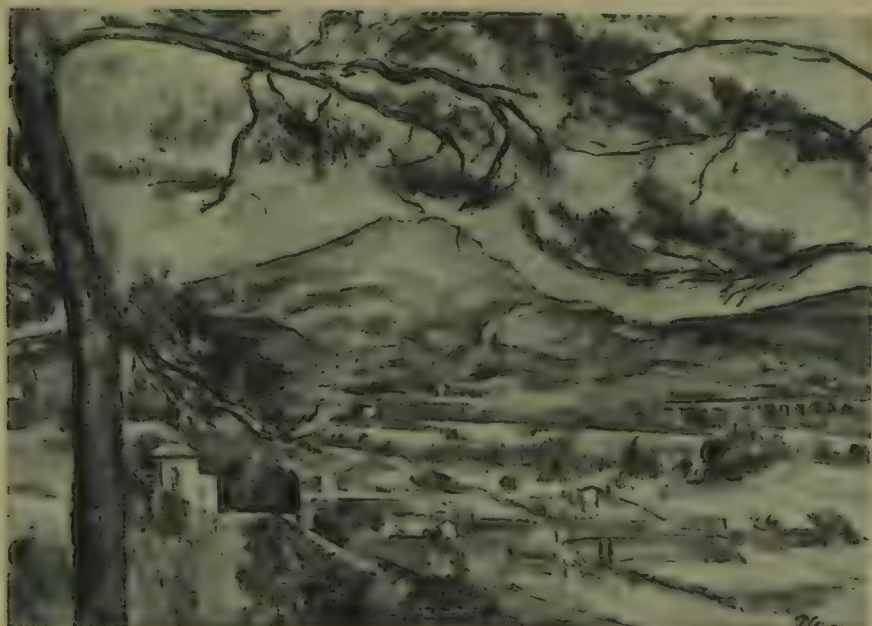
"Fashion from 1800 till To-day" was the title of a lecture given in Paris the other day by M. de Fouquières. Since his speech was illustrated by a parade of society women in period clothes, he may be said to have turned over the pages of a living Album of Modes for the entertainment of his audience, all amateurs of dress. The cortège began with the Merveilleuses, with long transparent tunics. Romanticism of the Restoration followed. The Bourgeoise Monarchy of July brought

less languorous fashions; the corset imprisoned woman again and frills hid her grace. The crinoline was even more of a concealment. The late nineteenth-century fashions introduced an almost absurd line. With 1900 came the Princess dress and the huge hat. The "Alexandra" boater and the tailor-made followed; and in 1910 the hobble-skirt was the mode. In the early post-war days the boyish silhouette was popular. What a relief that in 1934 woman has returned to femininity!

FROM THE DRAWINGS BY J. SIMONT.



# ART AND CRAFTSMANSHIP: PICTURES AND OBJETS D'ART IN THE NEWS.



MODERNISM IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY: CÉZANNE'S "LA MONTAGNE SAINTE-VICTOIRE," IN PROVENCE, WHICH IS ON INDEFINITE LOAN.

MANET'S "LE BAR AUX FOLIES BERGÈRES" SHOWN IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY, WHERE THE CÉZANNE ALSO REPRODUCED BEARS IT COMPANY.

These two famous pictures are now in the National Gallery on indefinite loan, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Samuel Courtauld, action by the Home House Trustees through the Courtauld Institute of Art, and the enterprise of the Trustees and the new Director of the Gallery, Mr.

Kenneth Clark. "La Montagne Sainte-Victoire," by Cézanne (1839-1906), was shown in the Exhibition of French Art at the Royal Academy in 1932. "Le Bar aux Folies Bergères," by Manet (1832-1883), was also seen then, and attracted very much attention and comment.



A GOLD EASTER EGG MADE FOR TSAR ALEXANDER III. BY CARL FABERGÉ: EGG, YOLK, AND HEN.

A ROCK CRYSTAL RELIQUARY DESIGNED BY FABERGÉ.

The egg and the reliquary and the rock crystal pieces below them on our page are to figure in the sale of objets d'art designed by Carl Fabergé, the famous Russian Court Jeweller, of Petrograd and Moscow (1846-1929), which is to be held at Christie's on March 15. The egg was made in 1888. It is enamelled egg-shell white, and, when opened, discloses a golden yolk which yields a hen in gold. The Emperor was

*[Continued below.]*



CARL FABERGÉ MASTERPIECES TO BE SOLD: A ROCK CRYSTAL CUP ON A GOLD STEM; A VASE HOLDING JEWELS-AND-ENAMEL FORGET-ME-NOTS; AND A SCENT-BOTTLE.

so pleased that he ordered an egg for each Easter. The reliquary has a receptacle of rock crystal. In this is an enamel group of the Resurrection. The height of the piece is 3½ in.

OLD STAFFORDSHIRE WARE PRESENTED BY THE QUEEN TO THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM: SIR HENRY HAVELOCK; AND A WELLINGTON-HEAD JUG.

The Wellington jug is of especial interest, for an exhibition of relics and pictures of the Duke, his Generals and his campaigns, will be opened at the Museum on March 27.



PRINCE GEORGE'S 4000-MILE TOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA: FIVE WEEKS IN THE WHITE TRAIN;  
VISITS TO A FAMOUS SNAKE PARK, AN OSTRICH FARM, AND VAST STALACTITE CAVES.



IN THE FAMOUS SNAKE PARK AT PORT ELIZABETH: PRINCE GEORGE (LOOKING OVER THE PARAPET) WATCHING JOHANNES, THE BASUTO KEEPER, HANDLING DEADLY REPTILES ON THE SUNKEN LAWN AND SHOWING HOW THE VENOM IS EXTRACTED TO MAKE ANTI-SNAKEBITE SERUM.



AT GEORGE, IN THE CAPE PROVINCE: PRINCE GEORGE (IN THE CENTRE) PERFORMING THE OPENING CEREMONY IN A "GARDEN OF REMEMBRANCE," WHICH HE INAUGURATED AS A WAR MEMORIAL—A MEMORABLE OCCASION DURING HIS SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR.



A HALT OF THE WHITE TRAIN AT GREAT BRAK, IN THE CAPE PROVINCE: PRINCE GEORGE (THE RIGHT-HAND FIGURE OF THE TWO IN THE LEFT BACKGROUND) MAKING A SHORT SPEECH TO THE CROWD GATHERED TO SEE HIM.



IN THE VAST CARGO CAVES, NEAR OUDTSHOORN, CAPE PROVINCE, WHICH HAVE BEEN EXPLORED FOR OVER TWO MILES, BUT APPEAR TO EXTEND MUCH FURTHER: PRINCE GEORGE (LEFT), WITH HIS GUIDE, WALKING THROUGH A GREAT CAVERN OF FANTASTIC LIMESTONE FORMATIONS, NAMED VAN ZYL'S HALL AFTER THE DISCOVERER.

OUR illustrations of Prince George's South African tour in our last number covered the first week or so of his activities, from his arrival at Cape Town on February 5, until he left for a 4000-mile journey on the 13th, and boarded the famous White Train, which was to be his home for the next five weeks. While crossing the Montagu Pass to Oudtshoorn, the train had to be reversed out of a tunnel, as the final gradient proved too steep on wet rails, but, after they had been strewn with sand, it succeeded at the second attempt. At Oudtshoorn Prince George insisted on visiting Mr. John H. Leroux's ostrich farm, although not on his programme, and spent an hour watching angry hen ostriches circling round their eggs nested in the sand. A large troop of the birds rushed past him. It was mentioned a few days later that he had eaten a savoury of scrambled ostrich egg. On February 16 he received a great welcome at Port Elizabeth, where he visited the famous Snake Park. The Curator, Mr. F. W. Fitzsimons (who has written on the subject in our pages),

explained the various species. The Prince also watched the old Basuto keeper, Johannes, seize snake after snake, and show how the poison is extracted for making anti-snakebite serum. The Snake Park was illustrated in colour in our issue of December 6, 1930. Near Oudtshoorn Prince George visited the great Cargo Caves, discovered in 1780 by a farmer named Van Zyl, at the base of the Zwartberg Range. They are among the finest caverns in the world, and have been explored for over two miles, but they appear to extend to a much greater distance. The stalactite and stalagmite formations, often covered with crystals that sparkle like diamonds, assume fantastic shapes of animals, figures, trees, and draperies. Prince George has since visited, among many other places, Port Alfred, King William's Town, East London, the Kei River district and the Karroo, Bloemfontein, Maseru (capital of Basutoland), and, in Natal, Maritzburg and Durban. During the tour he had many opportunities of seeing native life, including a Zulu dance in Natal.



AN INSPECTION OF NATIVE GIRL GUIDES AND CADETS AT PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE PROVINCE: PRINCE GEORGE WALKING ALONG THE BANKS AT A PICTURESQUE PARADE, WHICH AFFORDS AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE OF THE SPREAD OF THE GIRL GUIDE MOVEMENT.



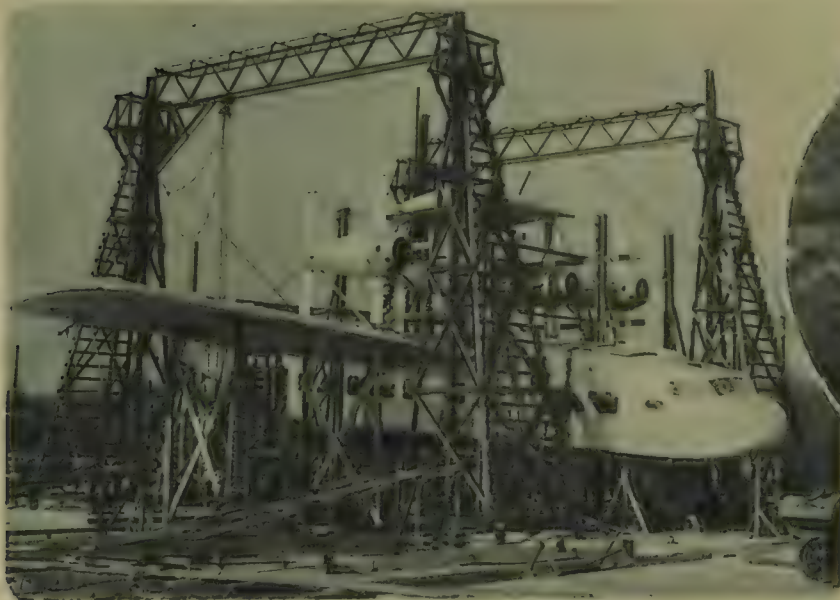
ON A WELL-KNOWN OSTRICH FARM, BAKKENSKRAAL, NEAR OUDTSHOORN: PRINCE GEORGE (ON THE LEFT) WITH THE OWNER, MR. J. H. LEROUX, APPROACHING AN EXCITED TROOP OF OSTRICHES, WHICH HE WATCHED AT CLOSE QUARTERS.



HOLDING THE OSTRICH EGG (WHICH IT WAS SUGGESTED HE SHOULD HAVE "SCRAMBLED") AND THE OSTRICH FEATHERS WHICH HAD BEEN PRESENTED TO HIM: PRINCE GEORGE WITH THE OWNER OF THE FARM, MR. JOHN H. LEROUX, AND HIS FAMILY.



## A WINDOW ON THE WORLD: NEWS ITEMS OF THE WEEK.



A NEW IMPERIAL AIRWAYS LINER TOO BIG FOR A HANGAR, AND THEREFORE ASSEMBLED IN THE OPEN: THE "SCYLLA"—FOR 39 PASSENGERS.

The new Imperial Airways liner "Scylla" is seen here being assembled at the Rochester Aerodrome, Kent, as the machine is too big for any local hangar to accommodate it. It is the largest aircraft built for service on a regular air-route, and it will have room for 39 passengers, plus a crew of four. The machine had to be dismantled after its building was complete, and the component parts were transported to the aerodrome by road.



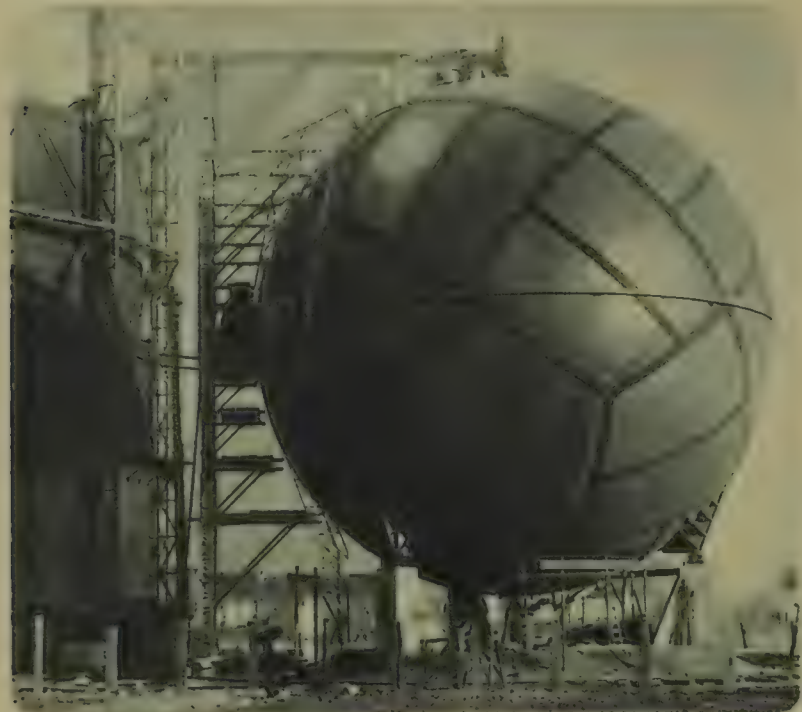
AN ADVENTURE IN THE GULF OF MEXICO: TWO STOWAWAYS RESCUED FROM THEIR RAFT.

This dramatic photograph, taken on February 18, shows the end of an unusual adventure of the sea. Two young men, John Pitzer, an American, and Arthur Martin, an Estonian, had stowed themselves away on the Japanese freighter "Kurama Maru." Rather than be handed over to the authorities, they left the ship on a raft, and after two days and nights of paddling about in the Gulf of Mexico were picked up by the S.S. "Santa Elena," which took them safely to New York.



AN OLD GERMAN WAR-SHIP MAST FOR NAVAL TRAINING AT FORTON, HANTS: BOYS OF H.M.S. "ST. VINCENT" MANNING IT FOR THE FIRST TIME.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given permission for the erection of a tall mast, with a large safety net spread at the bottom, on the parade ground at the boys' naval training establishment at Forton. The boys will be able now to get all the training that is required for going aloft in British war-ships. The mast is 150 ft. high, and originally belonged to the German battle-ship "Baden."



A FOOTBALL FOR GIANTS! A NEW TYPE OF GASOMETER BEING BUILT IN BELGIUM—THE FIRST OF ITS KIND TO APPEAR IN EUROPE.

Buildings, like living creatures, are all subject to evolution, and not even the familiar gasometer is immune from change. Our photograph shows one of football shape being constructed, beside a gasometer on the old model, by the Ostend gasworks. We are unable to say whether it heralds the general advent of spherical gasometers, or whether it should be looked on as a "sport," an ephemeral experiment no better suited to its functions than the familiar type.



THE MARCHERS DEMONSTRATE IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE: PART OF THE LARGE AND ORDERLY CROWD OF UNEMPLOYED AND OTHERS WHO GATHERED TO HEAR SPEECHES AND PASS A RESOLUTION OF PROTEST AGAINST THE UNEMPLOYMENT BILL.

On the afternoon of Sunday, March 4, a further demonstration, which proved as free from disturbances as that held on the previous Sunday in Hyde Park, was organised by the political bodies responsible for the march of unemployed to London. The demonstration passed a resolution to send a deputation to the Government to protest against the Unemployment Bill. The marchers were to return home on March 6 by rail if sufficient money could be raised for their fares.



THE DROUGHT SUSPENDED: AN AIR VIEW OF THE RESERVOIR AT RIVINGTON, NEAR CHORLEY, LANCS.; ITS LEVEL STILL EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

We gave in our last issue a double-page of photographs dealing with the drought, and mentioned there that the British Isles, as a whole, had not had a relatively wet month since March 1933. During the week that followed, rain was fairly widespread over the country, and the official drought of February came to an end. It should not be supposed that a temporary suspension of dry conditions would have much effect; before supplies can be normal again there must be



THE LONGDEN DALE RESERVOIR, NEAR WOODHEAD, CHESHIRE, FROM THE AIR: ONE OF MANCHESTER'S SOURCES OF SUPPLY IN A VERY DEPLETED STATE.

a succession of months with rainfall above the average. Our photographs show two important reservoirs still very low. That on the left, at Rivington, supplies Liverpool, and men have been engaged there cutting channels for what little water remains; the other supplies Manchester, which, although 6,000,000,000 gallons short of normal, has had to "lend" up to 8,000,000 gallons a day to Liverpool, whose plight was worse. (See also pages 348-349.)

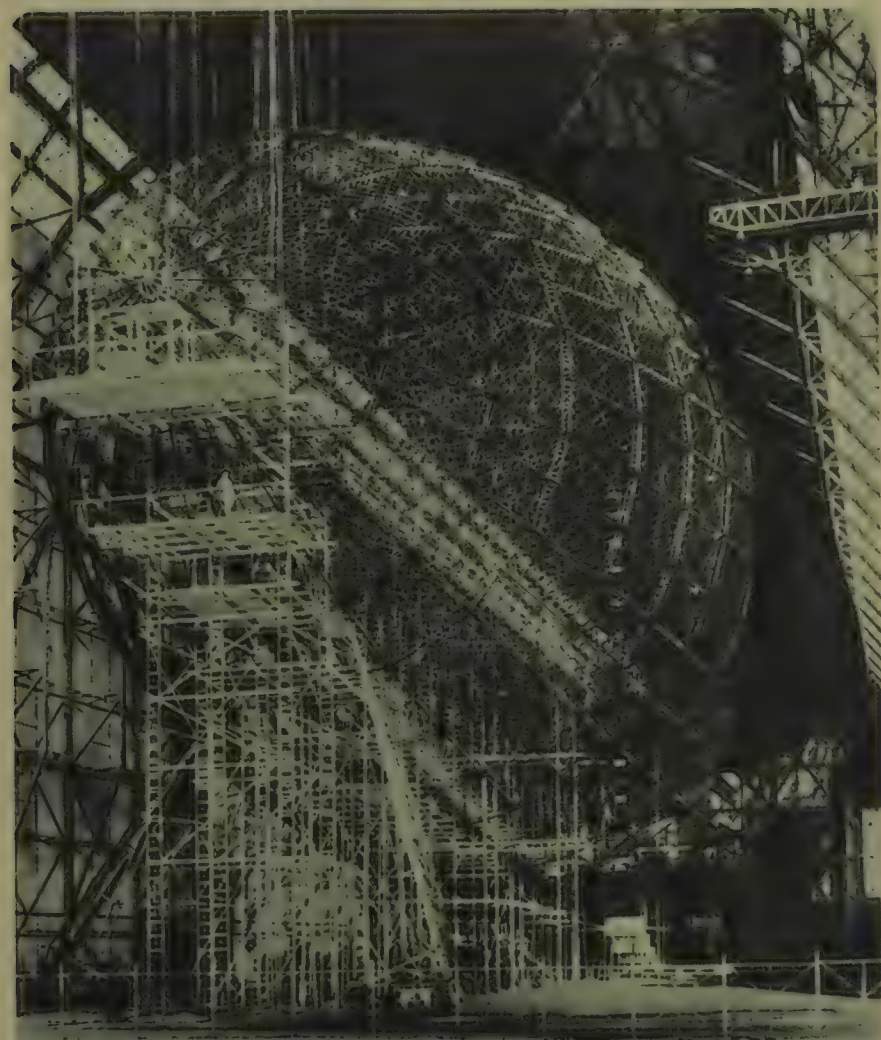


# THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



THE DUKE OF YORK OPENS THE NEW VERTICAL LIFT TEES (NEWPORT) BRIDGE AT MIDDLESBROUGH: THE CEREMONY IN PROGRESS AT THE APPROACH.

The Duke and Duchess of York visited Middlesbrough on February 28, in order that the former might open the new £512,000 road bridge connecting the borough and the North Riding of Yorkshire with the county of Durham. The structure is the first of its kind in this country, and the largest of its type in the world. Its steel towers are 170 ft. high. When shipping has to pass, the 38-ft.-wide roadway—normally 20 ft. above high-water level—is raised 99 ft. by suspended weights, sash-window fashion.



THE LATEST ZEPPELIN—"LZ 129"—UNDER CONSTRUCTION: THE SKELETON OF THE NEW 600-FT.-LONG TRANSATLANTIC AIR-LINER AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

Dr. Eckener hopes to be able to begin trial flights in "LZ 129" in the autumn. In all probability, the new air-liner will be filled with helium, which is not inflammable. She will be 600 ft. long, and her diameter at the centre will be 123 ft. 10 in. The two-storied interior will suggest an hotel; and there will be a smoking-room. Twenty-six cabins will be provided.



A THERMOMETER WHOSE READINGS COVER 525 FEET: THE GIANT INSTRUMENT ON THE EIFFEL TOWER; CONTROLLED BY A PIGMY "BRAIN" AT GROUND-LEVEL.

As the photograph shows, the thermometer is illuminated at brief intervals; so that, at night, the surface temperature of Paris can be read from miles away. The "brain" of this giant is on the ground level—a small thermometer which controls its out-size relative much as a little master clock controls the illuminated clock that is a feature of the Eiffel Tower and is also to be seen in our illustration. The huge thermometer stands at a height of 984 ft.; 619 ft. higher than the Cross of St. Paul's Cathedral.



THE DEATH MASK OF KING ALBERT I. AND THE STANDARD HE USED DURING THE WAR PLACED ON EXHIBITION IN THE BRUSSELS WAR MUSEUM.

The death mask of the late King of the Belgians is now to be seen in the Belgian capital, and with it is the standard his late Majesty used during the Great War. In the same room are other souvenirs of King Albert, pathetic reminders of a ruler whose resolution in 1914 saved his country, whose career of self-sacrifice will long be remembered.



## ARCTIC CASTAWAYS RESCUED BY AIR.



THE SOVIET ARCTIC SHIP WHICH SANK, MAROONING ITS PASSENGERS AND CREW ON THE ICE: THE "CHELIUSKIN" FORGING THROUGH PACK-ICE.



THE LEADER OF THE SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION WHICH WAS MAROONED, ITS WOMEN AND CHILDREN BEING RESCUED BY AEROPLANE: PROFESSOR SCHMIDT (WITH BEARD).



A VESSEL OF UNUSUALLY STOUT CONSTRUCTION, WHICH NEVERTHELESS SUCCEMPTED TO ICE-PRESSURE: THE "CHELIUSKIN" (RIGHT) WITH THE ICE-BREAKER "KRASSIN."

The Soviet Arctic ship "Cheliuskin" sank on February 13, crushed by ice, in the neighbourhood of Wrangell Island, which she was unable to reach, owing to impenetrable pack-ice. The crew, explorers and others, including women and children (the families of colonists for the island), were marooned on the ice. A wireless message from the castaways stated that in the two hours which supervened between the holing of the ship by ice-pressure and friction and her sinking, they were able to transfer adequate provisions for their immediate needs; also sleeping-bags, furs, tents, timber, their wireless transmitter, and a small aeroplane. A Commission was at once formed to organise a relief expedition, both dog teams and aeroplanes being used. A notable flight undertaken by M. Lyapidevsky from Weller Camp at East Cape enabled him to rescue the women and children. At the time of the rescue the temperature was 40 degrees below zero. Lyapidevsky landed on an aerodrome improvised on the ice, and the women and children were conveyed to the spot by a boat from the sunken "Cheliuskin," across an unfrozen fissure. Apparently 89 men were left behind, 10 being in an enfeebled condition.

## THE KALGOORLIE ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS.

Savage riots broke out in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, on January 30, as the result of hostile feeling towards foreigners—chiefly Italians, Austrians, and Czechs—working in the gold-mines. The bitterness seems to have been caused by the death of an Australian miner in the bar of a foreign-owned hotel. More than 1000 Australians met and demanded the ejection of all foreigners, of whom there were then more than 7000 in the district. The men then marched to the hotel where the Australian miner had been killed and set fire to the building. The police were entirely unable to control the rioters, who next proceeded to Boulder City and continued their attack on foreign premises there. The fire brigade made an attempt to restore order, but were powerless when the mob cut the hoses. The total damage was estimated at £30,000. Some twenty arrests were made. Thousands of foreigners left the town and established a camp in the bush; some of them even repelled Australian miners, who attempted to assault this camp, with rifle fire. All the mines were closed and the Australian miners declared that they would not return until the foreigners were cleared out. Local grievances against the foreigners are of long standing because of the low wages they were prepared to accept in the mines.



THE RIOTS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA, WHICH RESULTED FROM HOSTILITY TO FOREIGNERS: THE CORNWALL HOTEL, BOULDER CITY—ONE OF THE MANY PREMISES WRECKED.



A WRECKED HOTEL AT KALGOORLIE, WHERE MINERS ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN INCENSED BY THE LOW WAGES ACCEPTED BY FOREIGNERS: GIANATTI'S "HOME FROM HOME" HOTEL.



ANOTHER WRECKED HOUSE IN KALGOORLIE: THE "ALL NATIONS HOTEL," IN HANNAN STREET, BURNT OUT; WITH THE WRECKAGE OF THE "HOME FROM HOME" HOTEL IN THE FOREGROUND.



# QUEEN ANNE'S OWN WORK: A SHIP MODEL IN PAPER—MADE FOR HER NURSE.



(ABOVE) THE WORK OF A ROYAL AMATEUR; AND NOTABLE FOR THE CARE TAKEN WITH DETAILS: "A SHIP" CUT OUT OF PAPER BY QUEEN ANNE AND GIVEN TO HER NURSE, MRS. FARTHING"—AN EXHIBIT AT THE MARLBOROUGH AND REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE EXHIBITION; LENT BY MR. THOMAS-PETER.



(LEFT) THE WORK OF A PROFESSIONAL—FOR COMPARISON WITH THE WORK BY QUEEN ANNE: A SHIP MODEL IN PAPER BY AUGUSTINE WALKER—"THE ALBION," A WAR-SHIP OF THE PERIOD BY A NOTED MODELLER; REPRESENTED SAILING ON A PAPER SEA AND TOWING A BOAT; SIGNED AND DATED 1765.

AN exhibit of special interest at the current Loan Exhibition of Marlborough and the Reign of Queen Anne at Chesterfield House is a ship cut out of paper by the Queen herself. The utmost patience and no small degree of skill are displayed in the work, and meticulous care has been taken with the details, notably in the rigging and the stern decoration. The ropes, also made of paper, are, as our photograph shows, superimposed; otherwise the model is, of course, in two dimensions. In this it differs from the complete war-ship model which we reproduce below. The latter is the work of a professional

[Continued opposite.]

maker of ship models, Augustine Walker, and is considerably later, being dated 1765. It is a very fine example of the craft, and makes a most interesting comparison with the work of the royal amateur. Queen Anne made a gift of her paper ship to the nurse of her children, Mrs. Farthing. It has remained in the family ever since, and belongs now to Mr. Thomas-Peter, a descendant of Mrs. Farthing. The demands made on monarchy were hardly as insistent two centuries ago as they are to-day, and the Queen must have had hours of leisure in which to indulge her hobbies.



# The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.

## THE BOOKSHELF AND THE SCREEN.

THE subject of the novel in the light of screen material is a hoary one, raised usually by aggrieved novelists, and, less often, by film critics on the occasion of some



"WALTZES FROM VIENNA," AT THE MARBLE ARCH PAVILION: EDMUND GWENN AS THE ELDER STRAUSS; WITH JESSIE MATTHEWS AS RESI, THE YOUNGER STRAUSS'S SWEETHEART.

Edmund Gwenn plays the part of the cantankerous elder Strauss, who is loath to give way to the younger generation until the success of his son's "Blue Danube" causes him to capitulate. The film is an adaptation, by Mr. Alfred Hitchcock, of the great Alhambra success of 1930.

particularly unfortunate transcription of last year's best-seller into this week's fan-breaker. The latest of these increasingly frequent *débâcles* is "Four Frightened People," recently shown at the Plaza. Those who read Miss E. Arnot Robertson's exciting novel, which dealt with the adventures of a quartet of Europeans fleeing from a plague-infested ship, to cut their way through virgin Malayan jungle, will be alternately amused and horrified to see what Mr. Cecil B. de Mille has done with it. The original characters have been replaced by sex-appealing puppets, in order to provide a "nature-in-the-raw" triangle, and to ensure that Miss Claudette Colbert shall flaunt a leopard-skin brassière before Mr. Herbert Marshall's hungry eyes, and the story has perished in a welter of crude irrelevancies, leaving only its original and arresting title.

This sort of thing is common enough, and once more goes to prove two things. Firstly, you cannot transpose any one character from page to screen and hope to present him entirely as the novelist created him or as the novelist's public knew him. A third person has intruded between the author and the reader. Their delicate relationship is interrupted by the actor and by the actor's concomitants—the directors, cameramen and scenarists. Direct communication is no longer possible, and that which was before born of the reader's imagination, is now dependent on the interpretation of the actor. And who can recall having seen a screen performance which really and truly portrayed his favourite character as he knew it?

The second point, which follows logically from the first, is that a plot which depends less on character than on situation is the plot which goes best from the novel to the film. The most successful adaptations in the past have been those from so-called "epic" novels—notably "Cimarron," and the more recent "Little Women" (a domestic epic if ever there was one). These translate with comparative ease into a fresh medium, since they require little more than a blue pencil from the scenario-writer. The type of novel which works on a smaller canvas demands much more ingenious treatment, and must thereby lose a proportionate amount of its original significance. The result may be a good film, though it may not be anything like a fair reproduction. Such an example is "The Invisible Man," which made use of the scientific ideas in H. G. Wells's novel, and at the same time discarded its moral essence, fulfilling a dramatic purpose which was no less effective than the novel, but was very far from meaning the same thing.

That subtle warp and woof of emotive phrases by which the novelist develops his theme, and which can never convey exactly the same meaning to any two of his readers, is the prerogative of the written word, at best an imperfect medium. Its virtue is its power to evoke an imaginative response, since beauty is in the mind, rather than the eye, of the beholder of novels. Such a complicated medium obviously has little in common with the painful exactitude of the movie-camera. The latter must perforce show the same picture to everyone. Any play of ideas and finely-drawn developments of mind and feeling must be worked out in the studio and conveyed by one man alone, the actor. It is upon him that the argument finally devolves. An interesting example to illustrate this point was

"The Narrow Corner," a screen adaptation of Somerset Maugham's successful novel. Here was a vigorous and engrossing story of a tropical island, its handful of European inhabitants, and the arrival of a fugitive from justice in their midst. The producers took great pains to ensure authenticity of the settings, and must have spent a very large sum of money in transporting apparatus and personnel to the Malay Archipelago. The direction was sincere, and the acting unexceptionable; but the result was only an indifferent adventure film, with a mawkish love-interest, entirely lacking in subtlety and devoid of all the intricate emotional exchanges which characterised the novel. A similar failure was recorded in "Trader Horn," where the expense was great and the accomplishment unrecognisable.

This is not to say that as good a "story" may not come from the screen as from the novel, but only that the same story cannot be expected to come from both. As L'Estrange Faucett has pointed out, all

scenarios should be written directly and exclusively for the kinema. There is, strictly speaking, no such thing as rewriting a novel in scenario form, because every novel is a distinct artistic entity, utterly dependent upon paper and ink and the printed word, and as such must suffer as much by translation into a new medium as it would by translation into a foreign language.

## THE CURZON CINEMA—"UNFINISHED SYMPHONY."

The Curzon Cinema, which opened this week in Curzon Street, Mayfair, is the most recent word in kinema-theatre construction. Its austere lines, within and without, deprecate in true modern style the veritable magnificence of its appointments. Its lighting and acoustics are said to



A SCENE FROM "UNFINISHED SYMPHONY," AT THE CURZON: SCHUBERT (STANDING) WITH COUNTESS ESTERHAZY (MARTHA EGGERTH; RIGHT)—WITH WHOM HE HAS A TRAGIC LOVE-AFFAIR—HER FATHER AND HER SISTER.

be unrivalled, and the seating in the small auditorium, which numbers only five hundred, is luxurious in the extreme.

This temple of movie art, which springs of an enterprise directed by the Marquis de Casa Maury, declares

its policy in a tasteful brochure, whose exotic print disdains capital letters, "to cater for the ever-increasing public for the film which is not acceptable to the big West-End theatres on account of the limit of general appeal." If this rather complicated sentence means what I take it to mean, the initial choice of the Schubert romance, "Unfinished Symphony," is somewhat surprising. For this Viennese production, which has already achieved great popularity on the Continent, is of a type calculated to appeal to a very wide public indeed, far beyond any self-constituted intellectual or social coterie. The story deals with Schubert's early struggles to attain recognition, and his disastrous love-affair with a nobleman's daughter, advancing a pretty, though sentimental and far-fetched, theory to explain how the conclusion of the Second Movement came to be lost. It is a naïve, charming piece, well acted by Martha Eggerth, Hans Jaray, and Louise Ullrich, with the instrumental support of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. There is some very beautiful landscape photography, carrying the true spirit of a peaceful Austrian countryside, and the difficulties of translation are gracefully circumvented with superimposed English titles, which convey the dialogue with unusual accuracy. The whole tone of this delightful production is such as to earn enthusiastic support in Balham no less than in Mayfair.

## "WALTZES FROM VIENNA."

Composers might be said to be threatening the popularity of queens, for besides Schubert, the two Johann Strausses—father and son—are to be seen in "Waltzes from Vienna" (Marble Arch Pavilion). Vienna has served her turn as a background for light romantic musical comedy—the strains of the "Blue Danube" are hackneyed enough; but the public is always ready to support any piece whose title suggests the legendary gaiety and abandon of the Austrian capital; and if the musical accompaniment is really tuneful and appealing, so much the better. But Mr. Hitchcock's direction covers the slight story with such polish and humour that one might almost be persuaded to overlook the uninspired nature of its origin. Mr. Edmund Gwenn looks like the elder Strauss, and his acting ably portrays the cantankerous old man, loath to give way to the younger



"UNFINISHED SYMPHONY," AT THE NEW CURZON CINEMA, IN MAYFAIR: HANS JARAY AS SCHUBERT WHEN HE WAS TEACHING THE LOWEST CLASS IN HIS FATHER'S SCHOOL.

"Unfinished Symphony" is a Viennese production which has achieved great popularity on the Continent. Martha Eggerth, as the Countess Esterhazy, and Louise Ullrich, as Emmy, play the principal feminine rôles. The Curzon may be said to speak the last word in kinema construction. It was designed by Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne, who were responsible for Unilever House and the Royal Freemason Hospital. The seating, which is for an audience of 500, is of the most luxurious order.

generation until the success of his son's "Blue Danube" causes him to capitulate. Mr. Edmond Knight again plays young Strauss, and he is the ideal man for the part. Miss Jessie Matthews and Miss Fay Compton share the feminine honours, and Mr. Frank Vosper, as the Prince always jealous of his wife's honour, proves again his ability to shine in the newer medium of the screen.



OUR AMATEUR POLITICIANS: A FIFTH BLAMPIED SERIES.

DRAWINGS SPECIALLY MADE FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY EDMUND BLAMPIED.



A LITTLE LUMINOSITY ON THE PARTY ATTITUDE.



"I SAY, AND I SAY IT WITH GRAVITY — THAT THE GENTLEMAN — I HAVE BEEN TOLD HE'S A GENTLEMAN — IS H'ANCHORING 'IMSELF TO A SERIOUS DERELICTION OF THE TRUTH."

We have already given our readers four series of drawings by that distinguished modern artist, Edmund Blampied. These were entitled "The English Daumier Looks on Life"; "Leaves From Life"; "British Children"; and "The Countryside." Now we deal with matters political.



# THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

## "OLD MAN KANGAROO"—AND HIS RELATIVES.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

INSTINCTIVE actions have been defined as those which are performed automatically and without previous experience. No better example thereof could be found than that furnished by the caterpillar spinning its cocoon. It does this but once in its lifetime, and death is the penalty for any bungling! A bird in building its nest is behaving no less instinctively, though years ago Alfred Russel Wallace propounded a very different interpretation.

in her pouch, holding it so that it could take a firm grip of the teat, to which it held fast continuously for several weeks. But now another very different version of these critical moments is given us. The Hon. H. Hope tells us that, "having killed a female kangaroo, I was rather surprised and interested to see [the] embryo working its way up to the orifice of the pouch. The dam that I had shot had been dead perhaps five minutes before I noticed what was going on, but I do not think that sufficient time had elapsed for the young to have made its way so far. It looked like a piece of raw flesh. It was working actively with its four legs, which were, in fact, considerably developed, with the claws

apparent. It was about one-and-a-third inches in length, and the tail and hind-legs were undeveloped, giving the hinder parts of the animal the appearance of a red grub." But he robbed himself of the pleasure of witnessing the natural end of this journey by taking up the little traveller and placing it nearer its goal. This, of course, broke the normal sequence of its activities, for when he replaced it the sense of direction was lost, and it began to wander away. "I placed it again," he says, "at the orifice of the pouch. It then seemed to endeavour to burrow in."

But Mr. Gourling, another observer, was more fortunate. He had several captive kangaroos of two species, and one morning was attracted by the unusual behaviour of a female red-kangaroo, and he came to the conclusion that she had just given birth to a young one. "She was sitting in that resting position that kangaroos are so often seen in, the tail passed forward through the legs . . . and was busy licking and cleaning herself. Presently she raised her head, and I was astonished to see a young kangaroo clinging to the long fur about four inches below the opening of the pouch. It moved slowly, very slowly, through the fur upwards, using the arms in its progress, and continually moving its head from side to side. Nearly thirty minutes were required by the little wanderer to reach the top of the pouch. During the whole of this time the mother paid no attention to her offspring, leaving it entirely to its own exertions." He had previously seen just such another youngster of Woodward's kangaroo clinging to the fur of the mother below the pouch, but came to the conclusion that "by her restless actions she had dislodged it."

Though as yet no one seems to have seen a newborn kangaroo actually enter the pouch and anchor itself to the nipple, it seems clear that no aid whatever is rendered by the mother at any stage of this remarkable journey. And no less certain may we be that the female does *not* transfer the young to the pouch by taking it in her lips and placing it there. Here again is a case of "natural selection"; for

the learned Curator of Mammals at the Gardens of the Zoological Society, or one of his staff, will have the good fortune to witness the whole of this weird journey from start to finish.

But while the tree-kangaroo, in this matter of reproduction, differs in no way from the typical ground-dwelling kangaroo, it has departed from the custom of its tribe in its mode of life. How and when and why did its ancestors take to living in trees? It was a surprising change, for no animal fashioned for a life on the ground would seem less likely to achieve success in the initial stages. For these must have begun after it had acquired the essential structural features of the kangaroo, though the change must have started before the extreme development of the hind-legs took place, when they more nearly resembled the small kangaroos known as "wallabies," where the hind-legs are relatively shorter, and the fore-legs longer, than in the giants of the tribe. But adjustments to arboreal conditions can plainly be seen in the hind-toes. For the central pair, it will be noticed



1. A TYPICAL GROUND-DWELLING KANGAROO: A PHOTOGRAPH WHICH STRIKINGLY CONTRASTS WITH THAT OF THE TREE-DWELLING KANGAROO SEEN IN FIG. 2—THE ENORMOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIND-LEGS BEING CLEARLY APPARENT.

Our photograph shows the red kangaroo. The relatively small front legs are not without their use. When the animal is moving slowly they serve to support the body, when the tail, pressed to the ground to serve as a lever, allows the hind-legs to thrust forward on each side of the fore-legs.

We have another and a very different kind of "instinctive" behaviour in the case of larval eels. For they are hatched from eggs laid in the deep waters of the south-east of Bermuda. And from this distant birthplace they unerringly make their way across the ocean to ascend our rivers. This is a wonderful journey, and most certainly one without parental guidance, since the adults die as soon as spawning is over. This theme suggested itself to me when, a few days ago, I learned that a tree-kangaroo had been born in the Gardens of the Zoological Society. For here, it seems, we have another and most remarkable case of instinctive behaviour.

The kangaroo, it will be remembered, is, so to speak, prematurely born. It might almost be described as in a "larval" condition. For it is minute in size, has very short legs of equal length and sharp, curved claws, no more than the stump of a tail, and—more important still—a mouth of quite peculiar shape, very different from the adult state. Finally, its eyes are sealed, as they are in so many very different kinds of mammals at birth.

Now, until recently it was believed that the mother, at the moment of birth, took this helpless little scrap of life between her lips and deposited it



3. AN ANIMAL IN WHICH THE DISCREPANCY IN SIZE BETWEEN THE HIND- AND FORE-LEGS HAS BECOME EVEN MORE EXAGGERATED THAN IN THE KANGAROO: THE FOUR-TOED JERBOA; WITH FRONT LEGS SO SMALL THAT THEY ARE HIDDEN IN THE FUR EXCEPT WHEN THRUST OUT FOR FOOD.

Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.

only those young which succeed in reaching the pouch survive, to reproduce in their turn when the time comes. Some day, it is to be hoped, Mr. Seth-Smith,



2. THE TREE KANGAROO (*DENDROLAGUS*); SHOWING THE TWO TOES, WHICH HAVE BECOME ADJUSTED FOR CLIMBING, BEING SET FAR APART, SO AS TO PROVIDE A BETTER GRIP ON BOUGHS: A SPECIES WHOSE REMARKABLE CHANGE OF HABIT MUST HAVE BEEN MADE BEFORE THE SPECIALISATION FOR LEAPING OVER THE GROUND TOOK PLACE.

All the tree-kangaroos—four in number—differ from their ground-dwelling relatives in having shorter front legs and longer fore-legs. They are, however, laborious climbers.

Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.

in the adjoining photograph (Fig. 2), are set well apart to serve as "grappling-irons," while the whole foot is more supple, so that it can bend partly round the boughs. The inner toes, reduced to mere vestiges in the ground-dwellers, are conspicuously larger than in the ground-dwellers, and doubtless aid in climbing and maintaining a grip of the bark. The tail, though not prehensile, is used in climbing by being pressed against the trunk of the tree.

What started the evolution of the typical kangaroo we do not know. But it is worth noting that a considerable number of mammals not even remotely related have come to assume the same form, as may be seen in the jerboas, the Cape jumping-hare, and the jumping-shrew, for example. The jerboas have become even more specialised than the kangaroos, for the fore-legs are relatively much smaller, being used only for holding food, and almost invisible in the fur when not in use. The kangaroos, on the other hand, use the fore-legs in conjunction with the tail when walking slowly, the tail resting on the ground and thrusting the hind-legs forward on either side of the fore-feet.

Other peculiarities, not only of the tree-kangaroos, but of their ground-dwelling relatives, I must reserve for discussion on another occasion.



# ARCHAIC CHINESE JADE IN PERFECTION: "FINDS" IN THE LO-YANG TOMBS.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY THE RT. REV. WILLIAM C. WHITE, D.D., BISHOP OF HONAN, AND HEAD OF THE CANADIAN CHURCH MISSION. (SEE ALSO ILLUSTRATIONS ON THE NEXT TWO PAGES.)



FIG. 1. A WINE CUP OF IVORY-WHITE JADE, WITH HEART-SHAPED RIM AND EXTERNAL DECORATION IN LOW-RELIEF LINE SPIRALS: AN UNUSUALLY SHAPED VESSEL FOUND WITH THE NECKLACE SHOWN IN FIG. 3. (LENGTH ABOUT 4'5 IN.; HEIGHT, 2 IN.)



FIG. 2. A MOSS-GREEN JADE DISC OF THE KUNG-PI TYPE: TWO BROAD BANDS OF LOW RELIEF DECORATION SEPARATED BY A NARROW BAND OF ROPE PATTERN; THE OUTER BAND DIVIDED INTO FOUR ZONES WITH SNAKE-LIKE ANIMAL DESIGNS. (DIAMETER, 10'1 IN.)



FIG. 3. SUPERB IN ARTISTIC CONCEPTION AND WORKMANSHIP: A GOLD CHAIN NECKLACE WITH PENDANTS OF MILKY-WHITE JADE TOUCHED WITH LIGHT BROWN, THE DESIGNS SHOWING DRAGONS AND A PAIR OF FEMALE FIGURES. (ABOUT 16 IN. LONG.)



FIG. 4. A "MARVELLOUS PIECE" OF JADE, OF GLASS FINISH, TRANSLUCENT LIGHT-YELLOW WITH BROWN PATCHES: A DISC WITH TWO DRAGONS IN RELIEF ON THE RIM, AND OPEN-WORK CENTRE WITH DRAGON AND SCROLLS. (DIAMETER, 6'5 IN.; THICKNESS, '2 IN.)

We are now able to illustrate, as promised, the wonderful Chinese jades found in the Old Lo-yang tombs, Honan, of about the fifth century B.C., mentioned in Bishop White's account of the great discoveries there in our issue of October 28 last, further illustrated in those of November 4 and (in colour) December 9. As Dr. White said, they "quite surpass anything yet known of archaic Chinese jade." We append additional details from his notes on the above four specimens: (1) "The shape of this cup is unusual in having a pointed spout and a corresponding indentation on

the opposite side, the rim thus being heart-shaped. The colour is ivory-white, with patches of calcification. This came from Tomb No. 7, with the necklace seen in Fig. 3.—(2) The periphery (3'3 in. wide) of this disc is almost equally divided into two decorative bands. The inner is of simple spiral 'grain' pattern; the outer is divided into four zones, each having a head of the *hsi*, or sacrificial animal, in the centre, with a snake-like intertwined animal on each side facing away from it. Both sides of the disc are the same.—(3) When found, this necklace was fragmentary, the chain being broken in several places, but when it left China it was restored as here illustrated. It is now in the Freer Gallery of Art at Washington, where it has been restored somewhat differently. Besides the parts given above, there were two single female figures. The artistic conception and workmanship of the pendants are superb.—(4) This marvellous piece is in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City, Missouri, by whose courtesy it is illustrated."



# DISCOVERIES WHICH "SURPASS ANYTHING YET KNOWN OF

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTION SUPPLIED BY THE RT. REV. WILLIAM C. WHITE, D.D., BISHOP OF HONAN,

WHEN describing (in our issue of October 28 last) the remarkable discoveries in the Old Lo-yang tombs in Western Honan, dating from about the fifth century B.C., Dr. White, Bishop of Honan, referred briefly to the wonderful archaic Chinese jades there discovered, the finest hitherto known. In sending us the photographs given here and on the preceding page (where their numbering



FIG. 7. A FINE EXPRESSION OF STEALTHY MOVEMENT AND CONCENTRATED FEROCITY IN ANIMAL DESIGN: A JADE OBJECT DECORATED WITH COMMA SPIRALS WITH A TIGER-LIKE CREATURE IN FULL RELIEF—NOW IN THE PEER GALLERY AT WASHINGTON. (ACTUAL SIZE.)

begins, he amplifies his account as follows: "We are accustomed to think of Chinese Jade as being only green in colour, as modern jade usually is, but ancient Chinese Jade, previous to the third century B.C., included comparatively very little of the green shades, and none at all of the bright emerald green. The colours of early Chinese Jade were mainly black, grey, white, moss-green, and all shades of yellow and brown. The jades from the Lo-yang tombs included all these colours, some as monochromes, but most in variegated colours. In their forms, apart from the common *kung-pi* discs, there were notable omissions of jade objects of a ritual or ceremonial significance. The bulk of the objects were of a decorative character, or implements for use, such as pendants, plaques and girdle hooks. Hitherto

(Continued opposite.



FIG. 6. PLAT OBJECT OF YELLOWISH JADE-LIKE STONE, CARVED BOTH SIDES WITH SPIRALS IN RELIEF, PERFORATED FOR STRINGING ON A NECKLACE. (ACTUAL SIZE.)



FIG. 8. FOR COMPARISON WITH THE LO-YANG EXAMPLE IN FIG. 7: AN IVORY COLOURED JADE PLAQUE OF SIMILAR TYPE, FROM HSIN-CHENG. (ACTUAL SIZE.)



FIG. 9. FOR COMPARISON WITH THE HSIN-CHENG EXAMPLE IN FIG. 8: AN OPEN-WORK PLAQUE IN IVORY COLOURED JADE WITH GREEN PATCHES. (ACTUAL SIZE.)



FIG. 12. IN JADE OF SHINY YELLOWISH-GREEN: ONE OF A PAIR OF PLAQUE PENDANTS, BUT NOT EXACTLY ALIKE, REPRESENTING A DRAGON-LIKE MONSTER WITH A CURLY TAIL AND A BLUNT SNOUT RATHER SUGGESTING A RHINOCEROS. (ACTUAL SIZE.)

(Continued.)

This necklace, now restored somewhat differently from the form seen in the photograph, is in the Peer Gallery at Washington. The interesting jade disc with the hydraz on the edge (Fig. 4 on the preceding page) is in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Missouri. The remainder, together with many other pieces not illustrated, are in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto." Fuller details



FIG. 11. A BOW-SHAPED PENDANT PLAQUE OF MILK-WHITE JADE, WITH DRAGON-HEAD ENDS, FOUND WITH THE NECKLACE SEEN IN FIG. 3. (ACTUAL SIZE.)



FIG. 13. MADE OF WHITE JADE VERY MUCH CALCIFIED: A PIECE OF A CIRCULAR PLAQUE WITH SPIRAL CARVING IN LOW RELIEF. (ACTUAL SIZE.)



FIG. 14. IN YELLOW AND BROWN JADE: A SCABBARD PLAQUE, PERFORATED FOR ATTACHMENT TO A BELT-STRAP, CARVED WITH A HYDRA IN HEAVY RELIEF. (ACTUAL SIZE.)

concerning some of the objects here illustrated may be added from Dr. White's notes: (Fig. 8) The lower half is occupied by a *fao-fish* face, the upper part by two facing dragons. (Fig. 9) In the centre is a *fao-fish* face, with twining dragons and phoenixes around it. This *waif* is very common among designs on objects from the Lo-yang tombs. (Fig. 11) This plaque has an inverted *fao-fish* head in the centre.

# ARCHAIC CHINESE JADE": LO-YANG TYPES OF MANY COLOURS.

AND HEAD OF THE CANADIAN CHURCH MISSION. (SEE ALSO ILLUSTRATIONS ON THE PRECEDING PAGE.)

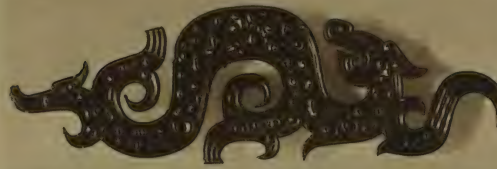


FIG. 15. IN JADE OF A DARK BROWN COLOUR: A PENDANT PLAQUE IN THE FORM OF A DOUBLE-HEADED DRAGON CARVED IN OPEN-WORK, PRODUCING A REMARKABLE EFFECT OF VIGOROUS MOVEMENT WITH GREAT ECONOMY OF DESIGN. (ACTUAL SIZE.)



FIG. 16. OF HARD, TRANSLUCENT JADE, LIGHT GREEN WITH BROWN PATCHES AND BRONZE CORROSION ADHERING: A PAIR OF FINIALS—DRAGON (RIGHT) AND PHENIX. (ACTUAL SIZE.)



FIG. 17. IN WHITE JADE: A PENDANT PLAQUE REPRESENTING A HOODED SHORT-TAILED ANIMAL WITH HEAD BENT DOWN TO MEET ITS LEGS. (ACTUAL SIZE.)



FIG. 18. ALL CUT FROM ONE PIECE: TWO DISCS MOVABLE ON A CONNECTING RING—A DOUBLE PLAQUE IN GREY JADE WITH DARK BROWN PATCHES. (ACTUAL SIZE.)



FIG. 19. OF LIGHT YELLOWISH-GREEN JADE: A PENDANT PLAQUE IN THE FORM OF A LONG-NECKED BIRD SCRATCHING ITSELF. (ACTUAL SIZE.)



FIG. 20. OF DARK MOSS-GREEN JADE: A PENDANT PLAQUE IN THE SHAPE OF AN ANIMAL CROUCHING. (ACTUAL SIZE.)

It has been considered that the highest quality of ancient Chinese jades belonged to those found in 1923 in a tomb at Hsin-cheng, in Central Honan. The jades from Lo-yang show the same technical skill and artistry, but surpass the Hsin-cheng jades in the boldness of their artistic conception and the freedom and natural rhythm of their style. It is impossible adequately to describe them, for they seem vibrant with life, and it gives a thrill to look upon and to touch these gems of the ancient lapidists' skill. Although they surpass the Hsin-cheng jades in certain respects, yet there is much in common, and one thing in particular is a motif seen in both bronzes and jades from both localities. It is that of a combination of interlaced

a pair of dragons or snakes. This is particularly seen in Fig. 9, a jade plaque from the Lo-yang tombs, and in Fig. 8, a similar plaque from the Hsin-cheng tomb, given for purposes of comparison. The gold and jade necklace (Fig. 3 on the preceding page) was found in the tomb from whence came the *Piao* belt (illustrated in our issue of November 4 and December 9 last), which had the inscription dating to either 550 B.C. or 379 B.C.—Chinese experts still being divided as to which date is correct.

(Continued below on left.)

FIG. 21. CUT FROM ONE PIECE, INCLUDING THE CONNECTING RING: A DOUBLE PLAQUE (DRAGON AND PHENIX) IN HARD, GEMMING JADE, BROWN BROWN WITH IRON-COLOURED SPOTS. (ACTUAL SIZE.)

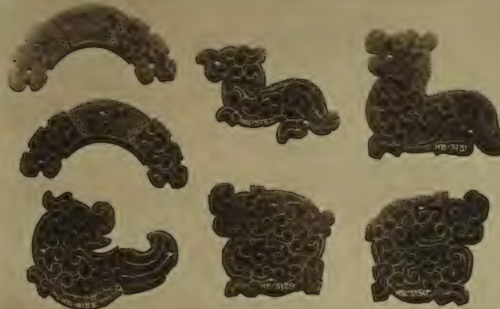


FIG. 22. SUBSTITUTES, IN BURIAL RITES, FOR GENUINE JADE PENDANT PLAQUES KEPT FOR DAILY OR CEREMONIAL WEAR: THIN PLAQUES OF JADE-LIKE MATERIAL, SHAPED AS DRAGONS OR MONSTERS, AND ETCHED WITH CRUDE LINES. (ACTUAL SIZE.)

the sword carried by soldiers. (Fig. 18) The two halves are carved as circular discs with spiral pattern and conventional dragon and phoenix heads on four corners of each. (Figs. 19 and 20) The carving of lines and patterns is technically perfect, and the two sides are exactly alike. A book entitled "Tomb of Old Lo-yang," recording the discoveries there, is being published by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.



## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

THE CHINESE CRAFTSMAN IN AUSTERE—AND IN LIGHTER—MOOD.

By FRANK DAVIS.



AN exhibition which will provide a useful commentary upon Sir Philip Sassoon's beautiful show of porcelain in Park Lane is being opened on March 14 next at the galleries of Messrs. Bluett and Sons. This



1. A TRIPOD WINE CUP, THE EXTERIOR DECORATED WITH A RUDIMENTARY TAO TIEH, OR OGRE: A FINE PIECE OF CHOU PERIOD BRONZE; WITH A GREY-GREENISH PATINA. (HEIGHT, 8½ IN.)

Reproductions by Courtesy of Messrs. Bluett and Sons, 48, Davies Street, W.1.

consists of an attractive little collection of both pottery and porcelain, with one or two pieces of wood-carving, ivory, and bronze. It is an austere array in a deliberately simple setting, and, among its other claims to the interest of the connoisseur, it illustrates pretty thoroughly how harmonious is the effect of very ancient Chinese pots in a modern room—an axiom which has more than once been stated with emphasis on this page. The home-maker of to-day will scarcely thank me for advice on how to decorate a room, but he or she may find it worth while to ponder upon the extreme subtlety and exquisite taste of the Chinese potter who, about the sixteenth century, devised the fine porcelain vase (No. 81 in the catalogue), painted with floral scrolls in underglaze blue, the ground filled in with egg-yellow glaze, *expressly* for the reception of a spray of hawthorn blossom. It requires a little imagination to visualise the fine contrast of colours of this vase from a monochrome illustration, and still more to see it as it should be seen, crowned by that most lovely flowering branch, remote and virginal in a corner. To some minds that is perhaps but a pretty conceit, an Elizabethan sophistication too exquisite for a workaday world: to which one can only reply that thus, and thus only, did the cultivated Chinese of the Ming Dynasty order his domestic arrangements, and that if he was a poet we have no right to complain.

Earlier, more vigorous, and characterised by extremely powerful drawing are several stoneware pots of the Sung Dynasty from Tz'u Chou, one of

which is to be seen in Fig. 4. This is a buff-coloured pot painted with a white slip: around it is a broad band of decoration representing birds in sepia with the wings, etc., lightly incised, and the whole covered with a colourless glaze. This superb vase (No. 66 in the catalogue) must be compared with two others, Nos. 70 and 72; all three are extremely fine and technically of great interest. No. 70 is decorated with a design of a flowering plant in black (or is it sepia?) beneath a translucent green glaze, while No. 72 has a grey body carved in low relief, with a white slip applied over the raised portion and a colourless glaze over the whole. It is impossible to demonstrate this technique by means of a photograph—one can only urge people to go and see these things for themselves.

The dish numbered 33 is one of those lovely ivory-coloured pieces which some consider the finest products of the Sung period from Ting Chou in the province of Chih-Li—porcelain with incised floral design and a copper rim. Turn it over, and it will be seen that the base is slightly concave—in other words, it was fired upside down with the rim supporting it; hence a rim without glaze, hence the finish in copper.—Q.E.D. Such things were sometimes finished with silver instead of copper. A bowl with an unglazed rim, covered with a delicate bluish glaze (No. 38), of the same dynasty is presumably a wedding present: it has the centre of the interior incised with two

fishes, a symbol of connubial felicity, for fish are notorious believers in large families. Who shall say the Chinese have not a robust and eminently reasonable sense of humour? Back, if you please, nearly a thousand years, to Fig. 2, a tomb figure of the fourth-fifth centuries—a really hearty joke, full of life and movement: slate-coloured pottery, with remains of red and white pigment on the robe, a bird in one hand, one eye screwed up, and a devastating smirk. Other very early pottery figures include a magnificent horse in a most elaborate saddle-cloth, a model of a duck (or goose?—or cygnet? no matter which), quite the best of its kind, and an oddly Egyptian cat—this last of the T'ang Dynasty.

Of sculpture proper, as distinct from figures made in a mould, the old gentleman of Fig. 3, carved in ivory, is a distinguished example: one sees a great deal of ivory rubbish both from Japan and China, some of which has an appearance of age, while almost none is worth looking at twice. This is the real thing; the folds as keenly observed, as those in a fifteenth-century Flemish primitive and almost as severely formalised, and the figure knit together

with a nervous force that one takes for granted in almost any carving of this period (Ming), whether Chinese or European. More highly stylised, and of a more definite religious character, is a carved wooden figure nearly four feet in height which stands in a place of honour.

This is a representation of a Bodhisattva, perhaps Avalokita, a name which conceals the later personality of Kwan-Yin, the goddess of mercy before she became a goddess and was merely a godling of heaven knows what Indian-Tibetan ancestry. The point is not the identification of the figure, but its beautiful lines and extreme dignity.

The bronze is presumably from well before the Christian era, and is of considerably greater interest and importance than appears in the photograph. It is a ritual wine-cup on a tripod, which on its side bears a rudimentary representation of an ogre, the beak of which is formed by the handle in front. Age and long burial have given it a greyish-green patina which the most austere will admit is a delight to the eye. A green patina on bronze can apparently be imitated quite easily, but I am assured that the ingenuity of so-called connoisseurs has not yet succeeded in reproducing artificially the peculiar greyish-green of an authentic specimen. I commend the problem to the modern scientist, in the hope that some day a very rich man will pay a stiff price for a faked bronze on account of its patina alone, that he may learn to look for other and more intrinsic excellence in works of art which were originally bronze-coloured and not green or grey. Time is admittedly a great artist, but Time's work should not be given preference over the handicraft of man.

The debt which the modern potter owes to this ancient civilisation will be obvious to the most casual visitor, and it is impossible to avoid speculation as to what would have been the development of the porcelain industry in Europe had such early examples as these been available to the eager experimenters of the eighteenth century in Germany, France, and England. As it is, Europeans have been working backwards, from vivid colour and extreme complexity to a simpler and more monumental idiom.



2. A REMARKABLE PRODUCT OF CHINESE NATURALISM, DATING FROM THE FOURTH OR FIFTH CENTURY: A POTTERY FIGURE OF A MAN OFFERING FOOD TO A BIRD SEATED ON HIS RIGHT HAND, AND SCREWING UP HIS EYE AS HE DOES SO. (HEIGHT, 21 INCHES.)



3. A FINE EXAMPLE OF CHINESE IVORY-CARVING, OF THE MING PERIOD (1368-1643): A SEATED FIGURE OF A MAN, PERHAPS CHÊN WU, THE ARBITER OF DESTINY—THE BEARD, HAIR, AND EYES TINTED. (HEIGHT, 5 IN.)



4. AN OVIFORM JAR REMARKABLE FOR THE BOLD DESIGN REPRESENTING BIRDS (IN SEPIA) WITH THEIR WINGS AND FEATURES INDICATED BY LIGHT INCISION: BUFF-COLOURED TZ'U CHOU WARE (SUNG PERIOD; 960-1280), PAINTED WITH A WHITE SLIP. (HEIGHT, 8½ IN.)



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# NOTES FROM A TRAVELLER'S LOG-BOOK.

By EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

## TENERIFFE AND LAS PALMAS.

WHEN Gadifer de la Salle and Jean de Béthencourt sailed from Rochelle in the year 1402 out into the Atlantic and landed eventually on an island of the Canaries known as Lanzarote, this was



IN TENERIFFE: THE PORT OF SANTA CRUZ.  
Photograph by Orient Line.

the beginning of the Spanish connection which rediscovered the Canary Islands for the modern world—for they were known to the ancients, though never colonised—and Spanish they have remained . . . to add to the number of delightful winter and spring resorts Spain has the good fortune to possess.

The climate of the Canary Isles is very pleasant in the spring, sunny and mild, and distinctly warm, in comparison with European resorts; in fact, they are just the spots to make for to get good sun and sea bathing, and to enjoy life in the open air, amidst lovely vegetation, to the fullest extent. Tenerife, the largest of the islands, has the grandest scenery,

with its celebrated Peak, over twelve thousand feet in height, which, with its supports and spurs, covers two-thirds of the island, and the summit of which is snow-covered for four months in the year. Santa Cruz, the capital and port, on the dry side of the island, with a very slight rainfall, has a theatre, an English club, several good hotels, and quite a gay social life. It has been twice bombarded by a British fleet, once by Blake, in 1657, and once by

Nelson, in 1797, when the latter lost his arm. It is interesting to note that British flags lost in the last-named attack still hang in one of the Santa Cruz churches!

The fine scenery of Tenerife is on the north side of the island, where there is a lovely valley, backed by a splendid range of mountains, which descends to the sea; and here, at a height of a thousand feet, is the town of Orotava, a charming health resort, with many English residents, good hotel accommodation, a most convenient centre for exploring the mountain ranges of the island, and not to be confused with Puerto or Port Orotava, on the coast, some three miles distant, where also

there are large hotels.

Las Palmas is the capital and port of Grand Canary, very pleasantly situated, with clean, well-kept roads, large open spaces, and fine shady trees, and it is electrically lit. The hotels are large and modern, some overlooking the sea and very handy for surf-bathing, a most agreeable pastime in Las Palmas. There is quite an English colony here; and, with a casino and an opera house, a beautiful

promenade, and good facilities for tennis, time passes very enjoyably.

In the neighbourhood of Las Palmas there is charming scenery, hills and valleys and stretches of cultivated land teeming with crops of bananas, sugar-cane, and vegetables, and avenues of palm and eucalyptus, whilst the hedgerows are bright with flowers. Then there are interesting excursions, through lovely country, to Arucas, Guia, and Galdar, where there are some remarkable caves, to the highest peak in the island, Pico dos Pozos, over six thousand feet, and to Monte, a very pretty inland resort, 1400 ft. above sea-level, with delightful views, and much resorted to in the heat of summer.

The Canary Isles are very easy of access. Vessels of the Union Castle, Royal Mail, Elder Dempster, Blue Funnel-White Star-Aberdeen, Yeoward, and Olsen Lines make regular calls; return tickets at attractive prices are issued by each of these lines, and tickets are obtainable inclusive of all charges, including hotels ashore.



THE CAPITAL OF GRAND CANARY: A GLIMPSE OF LAS PALMAS, FROM THE HIGH GROUND ABOVE THE TOWN.  
Photograph by White Star.

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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

BRITISH motorists who may contemplate touring abroad during the coming season will be interested to learn that on and after March 1 Customs documents can be secured against a cash deposit of

have a *triptique* or a *carnet de passage en douane* issued to them by the A.A. or R.A.C. in Great Britain, but up to recently the business motorists had to apply to the Customs officials direct when they reached the French frontier, which was troublesome. To-day they can start from home with all the necessary papers beforehand, after paying the small deposit.

Italy is also encouraging motorists to take part in their most important event, run on May 26, the 4000-mile race for the Mussolini Gold Cup. Already this contest has received British support, and according to my friend Mr. W. F. Bradley, a delegate of the Royal Automobile Club of Italy, one of the hotels of Rome will have to change its name from Savoia or Cavour to Albergo Inglese, as it will house so large a crowd of English folk for this race. The Italian Club had the happy idea of setting aside an hotel in Rome for the use of English racing drivers and their crews, which

saved them all the trouble of having to fix up suitable quarters by correspondence.

This British headquarters is close to the Littorio Autodrome, the starting and finishing point of this 4000-mile race. Here will be free garage accommodation for the competitors, and workshop "pits" for carrying out all the last-minute work on the cars which appears to be inevitable to a motor speed contest. In addition to these special British

headquarters at Rome, the R.A.C. of Italy have reserved rooms for all competitors at Reggio (Calabria) and at Milan, the termini of the first two stages of this three-day road race. Also, I am glad to say, the club has arranged very low inclusive rates for the benefit of the visitors.

Tuesday next week sees the 400 cars start in the R.A.C. Rally to Bournemouth, after a road journey of upwards of 1000 miles round Great Britain. The

(Continued overleaf.)



PRINCE GEORGE IN ONE OF THE FLEET OF BRITISH CARS HE IS USING IN SOUTH AFRICA: H.R.H. LEAVING THE RACECOURSE AT MILNERTON, NEAR CAPE TOWN, IN HIS HUMBER.

£20 for a car and £5 for a motor-cycle. Formerly, according to the A.A., motorists had to pay down £50 and £10 respectively as part security on account of the Customs liability. So this should encourage more trips on the Continent.

France, by the way, has now given the recognised clubs and associations the right to issue the commercial passes styled *acquit à caution*, given to commercial travellers, foreign motor-coach parties, and business-trip motors to save having to pay import duty on these vehicles. Private motorists on pleasure trips usually



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C. G. GREY, *Editor of "The Aeroplane"*

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starting-points are London, Bath, Norwich, Leamington, Buxton, Harrogate, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Glasgow. Each of the starting-places has a prize awarded to it for the best performance of its own starters in the event, as well as the various class prizes and trophies. Also, every car which maintains its scheduled speed for the 1000 miles receives an R.A.C. plaque as a reward for regularity. As the first batch of cars will be despatched about 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m., the second class about 4 p.m., and the big cars about 7 p.m., sightseers will have plenty to amuse them on that day and the following day, when other cars reach these places from other starting-points to book in *en route* for the Rally point.

The 100 cars making the Metropolis their starting-point proceed direct to Harrogate, to arrive in Glasgow as their second halt and control. From Glasgow they turn southward, to arrive at Buxton

on Wednesday evening between 7.17 p.m. and 9.51 p.m.; and after the drivers have signed up the register of arrival, they continue south and westward to Torquay, where they are due between the early morning hours of 5.7 a.m. and 8.35 a.m. on Thursday. Thence they have a gentle run to Bournemouth, where they are due exactly 45 hours 30 min. from their original starting-time from London if in Class 3 (up to 10 h.p.), or 41 hours 43 min. after their start if in Class 2 (over 10 h.p. up to 16 h.p.), and 38 hours 30 min. if in Class 1 (over 16-h.p. rating). Therefore it is necessary for drivers in Class 1 to average 26 m.p.h., including all stops; Class 2 to average 24 m.p.h.; and Class 3 22 m.p.h., over the whole of the road section of the Rally.

Competitors are penalised by loss of marks for every minute that they arrive too early at the Bournemouth control if five minutes or more too soon in their arrival, and also if they arrive more than ten minutes late, while more than one hour late in arrival disqualifies the car from any prize. Thus, as the first car starting from London will be despatched at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, March 13, it will have to book in at Bournemouth at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, March 15, having covered 1001 miles at an average of 22 m.p.h. It may book in at 11.21 a.m. without penalty, also at 11.40 a.m. without loss of marks, but these are its outside limits.

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This very homelike, very comfortable, very attractive lounge, a feature of the "Isipingo," was decorated and furnished throughout by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, Ltd., of Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Brooklands Automobile Racing Club opened their season last Saturday (March 3) with an excellent programme of seven events. The sprint handicap races ended at the entrance of the finishing straight, near the fork, so that the stands and enclosures by the fork had excellent views of the hard-fought finishes. The mountain races finished and started, as usual, opposite the paddock, so the spectators on those stands at that end of the finishing straight had their share of seeing the winner pass the post. I am of opinion that

(Continued overleaf.)



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this sharing of the finishing-post between the various stand positions is a good thing for the visitor, who in the past could only see the winning car of the "flat" races in the distance when the finishing-line was at the railway side of the track.

We all become very technical, I notice, when visiting Brooklands, since it seems to me that the fragments of conversation one hears there are of that character. Perhaps that is why I was asked the meaning of a fuel's "octane number"; and as there may be some to whom this term is new, I had better explain it here. A good fuel for cars, and especially racing cars, needs to be clean, with a well-graded volatility curve and a good anti-knock value, or "octane number," as this latter quality is termed by

those who test the properties of petrol. The term arises through the method adopted of assessing the relative anti-knock values of different fuels. In searching for a standard basis of comparison, the chemists found two pure hydrocarbons—iso-octane and normal heptane. Being pure and not a mixture, as is petrol, they have "constant" qualities, which is very important. Iso-octane has an anti-knock value higher than all ordinary petrols; and normal

heptane has pro-knock qualities worse than any petrol.

So the investigators of various fuels decided that the octane number of a petrol is numerically the percentage by volume of iso-octane in a mixture of iso-octane and normal heptane which matches the petrol tested in "detonation" value. 100 per cent. of iso-octane equals an octane number of 100; and 100 per cent. of normal heptane is equivalent to an octane number of zero (0). Therefore, if a mixture of 70 per cent. octane in 30 per cent. heptane is required to give the same anti-knock reading as a petrol when both are tested in the "knock" engine, that petrol will be said

to have an octane number\* of 70. As a matter of fact, a good No. 1 petrol will have an octane number of about 70 at 100 degrees Centigrade, while commercial grades of motor spirits range about 60 to 65 octane numbers. "Leaded" petrols have octane numbers in excess of 70, so, of course, suit the modern high-compression engine better than the non-enriched spirit. Moreover, most fuels of given anti-knock values do not maintain these values when subjected to conditions of high temperatures pertaining to high-duty engines such as racing or sports car types. A "leaded" petrol behaves very well under these conditions, and does not show an appreciable drop in anti-knock value. Hence racing cars use suitably enriched petrol as the fuel for the engine, and thus arose the question of octane numbers.



AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT ROME: BASTIONS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED BY POPE PIUS IV. (1559-1565) UNEARTHED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE CASTEL SANT' ANGELO, THE OLD PAPAL FORTRESS. Originally the Castel Sant' Angelo was the tomb erected by the Emperor Hadrian for himself and his successors. It was afterwards converted into a fortress. Clement VII. sustained a terrible siege here; on which occasion the egregious Benvenuto Cellini boasted he shot the Connétable de Bourbon.



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The High Altar of Buckfast Abbey, Devon, is made of hand-beaten gold, marble, and precious stones. The work was done at Cologne; and, it will be recalled, the altar was the subject of a case in the Chancery Division some time ago. It had been promised to the monks of Buckfast Abbey by the late Mr. J. H. Schiller, of Wimbledon; and the question arose as to whether his executors should pay off the balance of indebtedness to the German firm.

The altar stands some nine feet high and is eleven feet wide.

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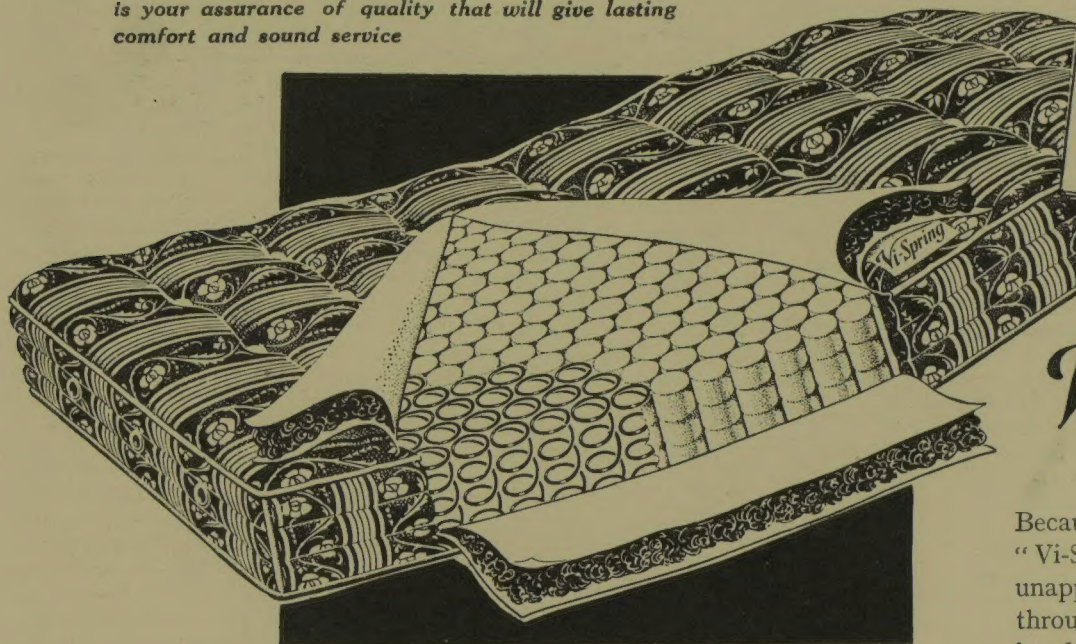




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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "THE GOLDEN TOY," AT THE COLISEUM.

"THE GOLDEN TOY" is beautiful but dull. Dr. Ludwig Berger has produced it with exquisite taste; there are scenes of barbaric splendour that fire the imagination; nothing in the slightest degree tawdry is allowed to mar this magnificent spectacle. Three inter-revolving stages gyrate continuously, affording glimpses of Eastern bazaars, royal palaces, rain-swept jungle, and fairy grottoes. Barbaric soldiery and voluptuous nautch girls throng the stage. It is a pictorial triumph for Dr. Berger, and a mechanical one for the inventor of the three stages. But, alas! the story is dreadfully uninteresting, and, though Dr. Berger acclaimed the author, Herr Carl Zuckmayer, as "a great German poet," Mr. Dion Titherage has omitted any touch of charm or romance from his English adaptation. The story tells of a temple courtesan who loves a poor man, who, for her sake, sells the golden toy coach that proves him to be a prince. There is no humour; and the attempts of Miss Nellie Wallace and Mr. Lupino Lane to provide some cannot be described as highly successful: it would have been an advantage had their rôles been played on perfectly straight lines. Schumann's music is a melodious background, sung by a concealed chorus; but it is a pity there are not more solo numbers for the principals. Miss Peggy Ashcroft and Mr. Ion Swinley mimed delightfully, and carried conviction when they were permitted a love scene; but it seemed a trifle incongruous to have their love duets sung "off." "The Golden Toy" is beautiful but dull.

## "THE COUNTRY WIFE," AT THE AMBASSADORS.

If not suitable entertainment for those in their nonage, Wycherley's play has a robust humour that will amuse, rather than shock, the modern adult. The noble art of seduction reached its stage-height during the Restoration period, and "The Country Wife" leaves little unsaid on the matter. Mr. Sydney Carroll has seen that the play has been pruned of some coarseness, and this is to its advantage, for the comedy has no need to pander unnecessarily to the prurient-minded. The piece is a rollicking, high-spirited affair, with some excellent characterisation. A delightful performance was given by Miss Lesley

Wareing as Mrs. Pinchwife, the simple country girl unaware of the attractiveness of town life until her husband aroused her curiosity by seeking to keep her from contact with the world. Miss Agnes Lauchlan was an admirable Lady Fidget; Miss Margaretta Scott gave a touch of dignity to the rôle of Alithea; while Mr. Baliol Holloway, than whom no actor is more at home in silks and ruffles, played Horner with a dash that excused the frailty of the ladies. Mr. Carroll has collected a company of players thoroughly at home in costume comedy—there have been fewer better productions seen on the London stage for many years; it is to be hoped that he will give us many more—at remuneratively lengthy intervals.

Our readers will be interested to know that the cover of the *Sporting and Dramatic* Diamond Jubilee Number (which will come out on March 17) has been specially painted by A. J. Munnings, the famous R.A. Among the many other pages in colour are a portrait of the greatest of cricketers, W. G. Grace, and a reproduction from a contemporary print of Jem Mace, the last of the great knuckle-fighters and world champion in the 'seventies. Mr. W. Smithson Broadhead contributes two paintings: a souvenir frontispiece depicting the *Sporting and Dramatic* jockey, in the paper's racing colours, riding through time on the winged horse, Pegasus; and an imaginative picture of Becher's Brook with a present-day rider being led over the famous jump by the ghosts of Grand National winners of the past. Other colour work includes a cartoon by Gilbert Wilkinson of the great sportsmen of to-day gathered in the Hall of Fame, and photographs of Fred Archer, Gordon Richards, Steve Donoghue, and Mornington Cannon. Among the articles is one from Mr. W. Somerville Tattersall, in which he selects what he considers the best horses on the Turf in the past sixty years. Perhaps, however, the outstanding feature is the section which traces, in photographs and early drawings, the history of sport from 1874 to 1934. In these pages are recalled the outstanding events of sixty years of racing, cricket, Rugby and Association football, yachting, golf, rowing, lawn tennis, and many other sports and games. The "Dramatic" section of the *Sporting and Dramatic* has not been forgotten. Among the features dealing with the

stage are portraits of famous beauties from Lily Langtry to Gladys Cooper, and, perhaps most interesting of all, scenes from plays of the past sixty years which, in their day, have shocked and amazed all London.

We regret that, by an oversight, the names of the owners of the Chelsea candlestick with the servant-girl killing the cock, and the Chelsea figure of "La Nourrice," were not mentioned under the reproductions of these pieces in our last issue. The Chelsea candlestick was lent to the "Porcelain Through the Ages" Exhibition by Mr. J. G. Gray; and "La Nourrice" by Lord and Lady Fisher.

In connection with Professor Tucci's photographs of Tibetan monasteries reproduced in our issue of Feb. 17, we repeated a statement published elsewhere that he knows "30 dialects" of the Tibetan language. He has since written to us: "I am not aware of the existence of 30 Tibetan dialects, and if by chance I know many Western and Oriental languages, their number hardly exceeds that given in your Journal. The Tibetan dialects which I know are only three—Lhasa, Western, and Bhutanese." We regret having given currency to the error, and gladly publish this correction.

We have received from the proprietors of *Punch* a copy of their issue of March 7—a Special Number commemorative of the birth of George du Maurier the great draughtsman. Our readers will scarcely need to be reminded that du Maurier was *Punch's* greatest social artist. His work for that paper ranged over the period from 1860 to 1896. A number of his best-known and wittiest drawings are here reproduced in a special supplement. Among them it is interesting to find a very early, if not perhaps the earliest, appearance of the famous joke about the "Curate's Egg"—with a brilliant illustration. In addition, there are several delightful jokes poking fun at the "snobs" and at the "greenery-gallery" school—two kinds of people whom du Maurier was never tired of satirising. Not only is du Maurier's work highly entertaining, but it also forms a most pertinent social commentary—provoking interesting comparisons with manners and modes of our own time.



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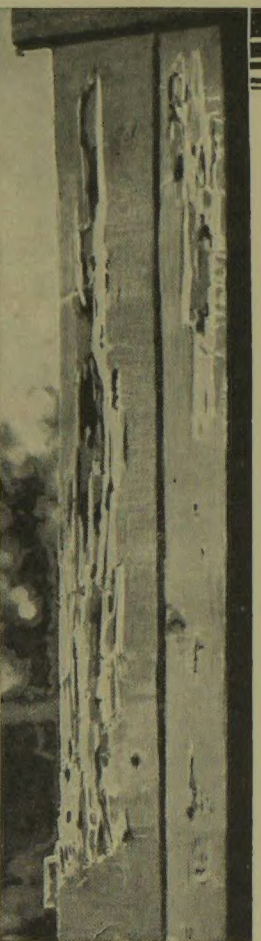
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